EIGHT PAGES.

Morning Oregonian.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

VOL. XXVIII. PORTLAND, OREGON. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1888. NO. 8815.

THE A. P. HOTALING CO.

Nos 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland Or.,

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers

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Furniture Factories.

Bedroom and Parlor Suites.
Folding Beds (all styles),
School Desks, Odd Chairs,
Cheffoniers, Side Boards,
Best Assortment in Portland.

SALESROOM—166 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.

G. SHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

Peruvian Bitters.

Effectively Cures

MALARIAL DISEASES,

Vitalizes the System

And Arrests the Ravages of the Dreadful Alcohol Habit, DIPSOMANIA.

For sale by all Druggists and Wine Merchants.

CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

52 & 54 Front St., Portland, Or.

TO STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

SUTRO TUNNEL COMPANY.

A decree for foreclosure against the SUTRO TUNNEL COMPANY has just been entered in the United States Circuit Court, Ninth Circuit District of Nevada, and the property of that company will be sold there under at an early date The Reorganization Committee hereby gives notice that stockholders of that company will be allowed a final opportunity to protect their hitherto unassented stock by subscribing to the new bonds and depositing their stock as hitherto advertised. Subscriptions to said bonds will be received at the Union Trust Company No 73 Broadway New York at the following terms to-wit

55 cents per share, assenting from the date hereof to Nov 3, 1888 at 12 M.

—AND THEREAFTER—

60 Cents Per Share,

Assenting Until Jan. 2, 1889, at 3 P. M

Subscribers to the bonds will receive Trust Company certificates entitling them to the same number of shares as those deposited by them and $1 in bonds for each 50 cents and 60 cents respectively paid by them. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent will be allowed on subscriptions from date of payment.

Payments should be made by check on New York to the Union Trust Company and should be accompanied by the stock duly endorsed in blank and an authorization to the Union Trust Company Blank forms for this authorization and copies of circulars can be obtained upon application to the Union Trust Company's office or at room 19 seventh floor Mills building, New York.

Dated New York, October 3, 1888.

H R. BALTZER. Chairman.
GORDON MACDONALD
P C A M VAN WEEL
OTTO LOWENGARDE
THEODORE SELIGMAN
Reorganization Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR WATER BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 o'clock P M Tuesday January 15 1889, for the purchase of $100 000 of the bonds of said city in denominations of $1000 each dated January 1, 1887, payable thirty (30) years from date and bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN U S. GOLD COIN at the office of the Treasurer of said City

These bonds are issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of Oregon approved November 25 1885 for the construction of Water Works. Said act authorized the issue of $700 000 for that purpose, of which amount $600 000 have been issued The legality of the act has been affirmed by the Court of Last Resort in the State

The bonds will be delivered with coupons attached for interest from January 1 1889

The proposals will be endorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope "Proposal for Purchase of Water Bonds" and addressed to Philip C Schuyler Clerk of the Water Committee Portland Oregon

The right to reject bids is reserved

By order of the Water Committee

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER Clerk.

Portland Oregon December , 1888. 14

CITY ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASSESSMENT roll of the city of Portland has been filed in the office of the Auditor and Clerk of the city of Portland for the city tax for the year 1889 and will remain open for inspection until January 1 1889 prior to which time all applications for correction of errors therein must be filed.

SPECIAL ATTENTION OF TAXPAYERS is called to the following section of Ordinance No. 3923

Sec. 2. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by the assessment valuation or listing of property may apply to the Committee on Ways and Means of the common council of the city of Portland Oregon for a revision of the same Such application shall contain a list of all the property subject to taxation for city purposes owned by, in the hands of or under the control of the applicant, and a concise statement of the particular item or items claimed to be erroneously assessed which said application shall in all cases be verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant, and must be filed with the Auditor and Clerk before the first day of January following the date of filing the assessment roll As soon thereafter as practicable the Committee on Ways and Means together with the Auditor and Clerk shall carefully examine the same and report to the common council such alterations and corrections as they may deem necessary and proper to be made.

W. H. WOOD,
Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland.

Portland Nov 30 1888. to11

COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND.

Cor First and Jefferson Sts. Largest and only practical

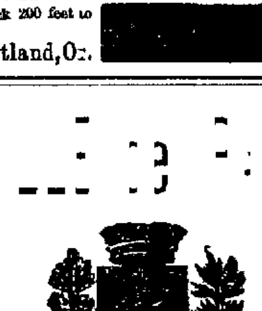
SHORTHAND SCHOOL

On the Coast. Over half the pupils graduates of other schools. Names of same furnished on application. The great success of this school is from the fact that unlike business college shorthand departments, it is conducted by a Court Reporter of over 12 years' experience who has under his instruction not only students of the art but practical stenographers in this city who are qualifying themselves for verbatim reporters. 16dtf

STILL IN THE LEAD

REMOVAL NOTICE.

TATUM & BOWEN IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS of every description of Machinery have removed from No. 1— to No. 85 Front street. In addition to the Machinery supply of this firm they carry full lines of Type Presses and all Printers' Supplies. TATUM & BOWEN in their new quarters are able to handle their large and rapidly increasing trade. Write for catalogue and price list.



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HOLIDAY IMPORTATIONS:

Black Silks
Colored Silks
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Silk Plushes
Silk Velvets
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Pattern Suits,
Henriettas—New Shades
Superfine Cloths—New Shades
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Real Lace Handkerchiefs
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Fans, Etc.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Linen Table Scarfs, Tidies, Tray Cloths Table Covers and Napkins.

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Gambrinus Beer.

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DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

DEALER IN

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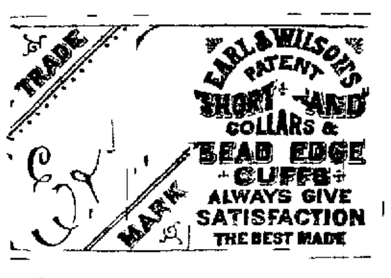
Finest Cigars in America.

S. W. Cor First and Main Streets
Portland Oregon



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Second and Yamhill Sts. A. P. Armstrong Prin.

COMPLETE THOROUGH, PRACTICAL

Business Shorthand Typewriting, Penmanship, Common School Departments Students admitted at any time. Beautifully illustrated catalogue free.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Amonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY.

INDIGESTION

Is simply predecessor of

DYSPEPSIA.

MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY

Will Cure One and thus Prevent the Other

For sale by All Druggists. Retailers can obtain supply from Snell Heitshu & Woodward Portland

E. E. PROWELL,
THE LEADING
SOUTH PORTLAND
DRUGGIST.
COR. FIRST & MARKET STS.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED.

The most agonizing humiliating itching, scaly and burning Eczemas are cured by the Cuticura Remedies, when physicians and all other remedies fail

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores and the itching and burning were almost unbearable Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended concluded to give them a trial using CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured in gratitude for which I make this public statement

MRS. CLARA A FREDERICK
Broad Brook Conn

Eczema Three Years Cured

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth Had the worst case of Salt Rheum in this country My mother had it twenty years and in fact died from it I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life My arms breast and head were covered for three years which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES

Newark O J W ADAMS.

Eczema on Baby Cured

My baby has been troubled with eczema on his face neck head ears and entire body He was one mass of scab, and we were obliged to tie his hands to prevent his scratching I have spent dollars on remedies without effect, but after using one box CUTICURA and one cake CUTICURA SOAP the child is entirely cured I cannot thank you enough for them

J W BROWN
2 Mullet ees, Brooklyn E D N Y

Eczema on Hands Cured.

Two years and a half ago Salt Rheum broke out on my right hand It appeared in white blisters attended by terrible itching and gradually spread until it covered the entire back of the hand The disease next appeared on my left hand I tried many remedies but could find no cure until I obtained the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which effected a speedy and permanent cure

JAMES P KEARNEY
284 Wood Avenue Detroit

Sold everywhere Price Cuticura 50c; Soap 25c Resolvent $1 Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO Boston Mass.

Send for How to Cure Skin Diseases 64 pages 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp Preserved and Beautified by Cuticura Medicated Soap

STRAINS, PAINS

In the Back, Kidneys Hip Sides or Chest relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti Pain Plaster The first and only pain killing plaster New instantaneous infallible 25 cents

Fine Table Wines

From our Celebrated Orleans Vineyard.

Arpad Haraszthy & Co

Producers of the ECLIPSE CHAMPAGNE.

530 Washington St
SAN FRANCISCO.

PEARLINE

HAS NO EQUAL

For Washing and Cleansing Saves Time and Money, and gives better results than any soap made.

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay lost manhood etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address

PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

MANY LIVES WERE LOST

A Mississippi River Steamer Burns at Night.

A TERRIBLE BAPTISM OF FLAME

Many Survived It Only to Plunge to Death Beneath the Dark Waters—At Least Thirty People Perished, Possibly More

NEW ORLEANS Dec 25 —The steamboat John H Hanna from the Ouachita river with a large number of passengers was burned last night at Plaquemine La It is stated that of 100 persons on board only fourteen are known to have been saved The John H Hanna was built in Madison Ind in 1876 and hailed from Louisville Ky She was of 377 tonnage and was owned by the Ouachita River Consolidated line She was valued at $18 000 and was insured for $12 000 in local and foreign companies

Capt J W Blancks president of the company says that the latest advices he has are to the effect that the steamboat left Monroe La on Sunday morning at 6 o clock with 1900 bales of cotton The captain estimated that additional cotton had been picked up on the way down to make the number of bales 2000 Upon being questioned as to the number of passengers on the Hanna Capt Blancks thought it was small as there was little travel in this section at present

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Many Dashed Through a Sea of Flame to a Watery Grave

NEW ORLEANS Dec 25 —A special from Plaquemine to the *States* says The burning of the steamer John H Hanna last night near this place was one of the most terrible river disasters that ever happened in southern waters The loss of life is very heavy About thirty persons perished in the flames, and a large number jumped overboard and were drowned. Among the lost are Capt James S Holmes and first clerk Samuel R Powell Their bodies have been recovered. Capt Holmes's body was terribly burned

One of the deck hands who escaped says there were about 100 persons on board and that only about a dozen could be found alive The engineer and the pilot were saved All who escaped were burned more or less severely

When the boat was but a short distance above town a negro roustabout from the boiler room ran out on deck and shouted that the boat was on fire John Cullen a stoker was at his place at the time and seeing flames burst forth from the big tiers of cotton near the boiler ran to the engine room and gave the alarm Engineer Merryman took in the situation at a glance and at once sounded an alarm by blowing the steam whistle and ringing the bells In an instant flames shot through the cabin and over the sides of the cotton enveloping the entire boat in fire

Clerk Powell was up-stairs at the time and when he saw the flames he heroically ran through the smoke which filled the cabin and tried to arouse the sleeping people He kicked at the doors and in a short time almost everybody was awake Then confusion worse confounded appeared and the frantic people ran to the different exits to make their escape but the boat was piled high with cotton and the passage ways were filled with smoke and many dropped before they were able to get to the forward part of the boat and were dead when the steamer went down

A FUTILE FIGHT FOR LIFE

As soon as the fire was discovered Engineer Merryman set the steam pumps working and tried to battle with the flames but the fire swept through the boat like a blaze on a prairie and the engine room was soon in flames Then to add to the consternation a steam pipe burst and filled the place with scalding steam The engineer was forced to abandon his post and he and the stokers and others ran to the sides of the boat and rushed through pell mell to save their lives

As soon as the smoke and flames began to start up the sides of the boat Capt Joles the pilot, swung the wheel around and headed the boat for shore A full head of steam was on and the boat ran into the bank Before she did so however, she was doomed All her timber was furiously burning When the steamer struck the bank she bounded away again, and swung around drifting down stream as she burned Then Capt. Joles jumped out over the cotton bales and springing into the river swam ashore

The sight was a weird one viewed from the bank and the town was aroused Floating cotton charred timber and other debris filled the river and many people were struggling desperately in the water for their lives Some of them were able to swim ashore but most of them were so badly burned or thoroughly exhausted that they struggled but a few moments and sank to rise no more

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE

As the boat struck the bank of the river the crew and passengers who had been able to reach the forward end of the boat sprang ashore some of them with scorched faces and bruised limbs and many with scarcely any covering Among those who managed to get off were Capt Holmes and Bob Smith the unfortunate pilot of the ill fated White who was a passenger Both men were burned nigh unto death and the story of the manner in which they suffered is most heart rending When the captain jumped ashore he was horribly burned and in his frantic desire to be relieved from the pain he was suffering he buried his face and hands in the soft mud and begged most piteously for some one to help him. Smith was just behind and was laid out by the side of the dying captain Nothing could be done for the suffering men and the two died together on the river bank

Plaquemine was not slumbering when the fire broke out and when the discovery was made that the Hanna was burning almost the entire town flocked to the river bank and watched the vessel burn The struggling unfortunates who reached the shore were taken care of and doctors and others came to their assistance and tried to alleviate their sufferings The City and Central hotels and private houses were thrown open to all the ill fated people, and fed and clothed them until this morning when the survivors telegraphed accounts of the disaster to their homes

No one saw Clerk Powell who displayed much heroism in waking up the passengers after he had rapped at the doors and it is quite positive that he was burned to death and went down with the steamer

No attempt was made to save any of the steamer books or papers and everything together with the clothes of the passengers was lost

THE BOAT AND HER CREW

The boat burned rapidly after she reached the bank and in a very short time after the alarm was given she had burned to the water's edge The hull sank and nothing was left of the Hanna but floating timbers and burning cotton

The crew of the boat were J S Holmes captain George Powell and J [illegible] clerks Lew Rawlins and Henry Joles pilots J H Hindley and J C Merryman engineer Daniel Carroll steward Samuel Bryant, first mate Mike Cussens second mate John Gibson sailor, Ben Duclos and Willie Higgins barkeepers, two chambermaids, Mrs D Emery and Mrs Hunt, Jimmie Handley and Charley Thompson, firemen, John Backer and Tom Cullen, stokers

Among those that were lost were Captain J S. Holmes, master of the boat, Samuel Powell chief clerk Bob Smith a pilot from Smithland Ky Mike O Neil night watchman Joe Crane cabin watchman, Monroe Deck first cook, Jack Duff second cook, Joe Harvey cabin boy Jim Watson second baker John Crofton, carpenter

Among those who were badly burned are Dan Carroll steward, Jim O Neill deck hand John Gibson sailor Louis Welch, roustabout, and a number of others.

Coming down on the boat as passengers were a number of the crew of the steamer Josie all of whom were saved

The survivors were warm in praise of the humane people of Plaquemine who spared no pains and money to furnish them with clothes and shelter after the terrible experience W L Brule mayor of the city was especially kind to the survivors

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE

None of the men could say what was the origin of the fire The general impression however is that some careless smoker threw a cigarette among the cotton bales, and thereby caused the disaster

The death of John Crafton a carpenter was a sad one He was in the upper portion of the boat, struggling to get near the front end Flames were twisting and seething all about him He tried to reach the bow but dropped and burned to death before scores of people who were unable to render him any help

The second baker of the boat said Mr Powell was standing near him When they both jumped into the water Powell who could not swim climbed on a floating cotton bale but two deck hands jumped on the bale turning it over and throwing Powell into the water and he disappeared

The boat was about fifteen feet from shore when a great many people plunged into the river and several who reached the bank in safety became bogged in the soft mud and so intense was the heat from the boat that they were burned to death before they could climb up the steep bank

The fire was so rapid that the pilot had not finished sounding three alarm whistles when the entire boat from stem to stern was a roaring mass of flames and the scene that ensued was terrible in the extreme Men yelled and ran about the decks of the burning steamer like maniacs and others screaming at the top of their voices threw themselves into the dark waters and were lost to sight in the twinkling of an eye

The second barkeeper said several persons near him struggling in the water begged for help but he could not render them any assistance because the water chilled him to the marrow and his clothing clogged his every movement.

The cabin boy who was the assistant of the steward said the crew who was in the "Texas" were aroused from their slumbers by the flames which roared over them and were compelled to dive headlong from the roof of the boat into the river and many of them were burned to death while in the water

This evening an impression prevails that the number of lives lost may not exceed thirty although owing to the fact that the steamer's papers were all burned it is difficult to get at the exact number on board the ill fated boat

KNOWN TO BE LOST

Later—The *Picayune's* Plaquemine special places the number known to be lost by the Hanna disaster as five whites and sixteen colored

THE GALLANT CAPTAIN'S DEATH

"Never Mind Me I'll Be Dead in a Few Minutes."

NEW ORLEANS Dec 25 —A *Times-Democrat* special from Plaquemine gives the following account of the death of Capt Holmes The brave captain met a most awful death. He remained at his post of duty till every chance to save the lives of passengers was gone then he attempted to swim ashore but it happened to be boggy and he was seen to make frantic endeavors to extricate himself without avail The burning boat was fast nearing him and while he was on his knees in the mud he put his hands up to protect his back from the intense heat It was an awful moment for those on shore who were making every endeavor to relieve him with skiffs and with ropes from the bank, One man went out to him and placed a box between him and the flames to protect him from the increasing heat. He said Never mind me I'll be dead in a few minutes any way He was finally freed from his terrible situation by tying a rope around his body and dragging him on shore but too late He died about half an hour after being rescued

The names of additional persons saved are Mary Ramsey Priscilla Wright and Millie Gentry colored passengers Will Marshall cabin boy, John Jackson and Thomas Garrow both seriously burned

There were on the Hanna thirty three roustabouts and eleven belonging to the Josie W which had been laid up at Monroe Of these thirty three are known to be saved leaving eleven unaccounted for

The following are the additional names of the lost John Barlow and Jim Blank (colored) rousters Dick Blauve (colored) mess-room tender Steptoe John and Monroe Diggs cooks child of Priscilla Wright (colored)

THE SURVIVORS AT NEW ORLEANS

A Claim That None of the Few Passengers Perished

NEW ORLEANS Dec 25 —On the arrival of the train in this city ambulances were at the depot and all the survivors of the disaster who were suffering from severe burns were at once conveyed to the Charity hospital. Stewart Carroll says that the last of the lady passengers on the boat coming down got off at Baton Rouge He claims that all the passengers that were aboard at the time of the fire were Capt P C Montgomery Mr Harpin of the board of underwriters and a drover and his son They were all saved

SHE STRUCK A SUNKEN WRECK.

The Captain and Crew Barely Escape With Their Lives

PORTSMOUTH N H Dec 25 —The steamer Silver Star of Bar Harbor was sunk this morning about 1 30 o'clock about three miles east of Whaleback light She struck a sunken wreck staving a hole amidships and filling with water Capt Parker and crew of eight men took to their boats saving only the clothes they had on

Northwestern Postal Notes

WASHINGTON Dec 25 Anna D Bussen has been commissioned postmistress at Gilmer W T

Flora A Lingt has been appointed postmistress at Chatteroy Spokane county W T vice Robert P Cowgill resigned

A daily exchange except Sunday of through registered pouches has been ordered between Portland Or and Port Townsend W T to become operative January

The postoffice at Berryvale Siskiyou county, Cal will be known hereafter as Sisson the name having been changed yesterday

They Want an Accounting

LINCOLN Neb Dec 25 —John Fitzgerald in behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Fitzgerald & Mallory Construction Company is praying for an accounting The amount involved is $1 500 000 The cause of action is based specifically against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company on work done by the construction company in the building of the Denver Memphis & Atlantic railroad in Kansas and against the construction company on account of alleged frauds and illegal acts committed by Jay Gould and other members of the company

Work Will Continue on the Canal.

NEW YORK Dec 25 —News from Panama, dated December 16, says DeLesseps has telegraphed that continuation of the work on the canal was assured The provisional managers also telegraphed to the same effect.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining-car route for all points East Office, No. 2 Washington street.

MARBLEHEAD BURNING

Seven Acres of the Business Part Swept Away by Flames.

LOSS AT LEAST HALF A MILLION

Many Operatives Will Be Thrown Out of Employment—Cincinnati Also Suffers a Big Factory Fire

MARBLEHEAD Mass Dec 26—12 30 A M —Marblehead is on fire The entire business portion is in ruins and a dozen firms are burned out Also the Boston & Maine depot and several other buildings It is the largest fire that ever visited this city and the people are panic-stricken The telegraph office has been destroyed This dispatch is sent with great difficulty over a hastily improvised wire and communication is liable to be interrupted at any moment.

SEVEN ACRES BURNED OVER

It is estimated that seven acres have been burned over and the entire loss will be at least $500,000 Among the buildings that have been burned are Powers's block William Goldthwaite's three-story building Monroe's large shoe factory a three-story block occupied by dry goods stores and the Boston branch grocery on the first floor, Masonic hall on the second and a skating rink on the third four story Allenton block American Express building Simon's variety store dwellings of Daniel Broden George Church and Thomas Falls Metcalfe's box factory and other buildings

Two families lived in Powers's block where the fire originated but fortunately escaped Nearly the same locality was burned over about twelve years ago and this fire started in nearly the same place Many of to-night's victims were also sufferers by the former fire

The shoe business which had been quiet for several months past was just starting up and many operatives will now be thrown out of work the entire winter

The fire is still burning It is impossible to get definite losses owing to the great excitement prevailing among all classes

LARGE FIRE AT CINCINNATI.

Loss of Factories and Other Buildings Valued at $350 000

CINCINNATI Dec 25 —Fire which originated this forenoon in the works of the Jacobs Cordage Company at Budd and Harriet streets burned to ashes factories and dwellings covering three acres of ground The fire spread rapidly in the building in which it started and soon extended to the yards of the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton railroad, which were filled with cars These soon caught fire and though but little wind was blowing intense heat from the wooden building and cars sent the flames bounding over a large area The fire department worked with desperation, but despite their efforts the works of the Betts-street Furniture Company, Central Furniture Association and the Queen Twine Company were soon in flames

From these buildings the fire spread rapidly to adjacent dwellings and several were destroyed before the firemen could subdue the flames The total losses aggregate about $350 000 with insurance of about half. Three firemen were seriously injured

UNIQUE SURGICAL OPERATION

A Girl Who Was Born With Seven Tongues—The Surgeons Puzzled

NEW YORK Dec 25 —At the Lexington Avenue private hospital the case of Miss Helen Winthrop is exciting much interest among medical men Miss Winthrop was born with seven tongues One of them was in the normal position, with three smaller ones attached to each side The tongues filled her entire mouth and were hard and practically unmovable She was unable to swallow and nearly died from starvation before the abnormal growth was discovered. Miss Winthrop grew up beautiful in face and figure and she is now eighteen years old

About a year ago her tongue increased in size without any known cause so that the end protruded from her mouth There was a similar development at the base and the result was that a tube which had been inserted in her throat was interfered with The throat also became so sensitive that it would not tolerate the tube

After the patient was anaesthetized an incision was made in her neck several inches of tissue was carefully divided and the caroted artery was held out of the way by a hook The thyroid artery was punctured while the surgeon was hunting for it and the patient had a close call from death while on the table

After the artery had been tied the incision was extended to the esophagus. The surgeon was surprised to find there were seven distinct passages to the stomach, which united in one canal, below the level of the collar bone He selected the largest esophagus and made an opening into it about three-quarters of an inch long The patient came out of the influence of ether in good shape, and solid food was forced through the tube.

The patient pulled through after a hard struggle making the first instance in which esophagotomy was successfully performed After the patient had fully recovered she was operated upon again and six extra tongues and a considerable section of the main tongue was removed The small tongue was about an inch and a half long and perfectly developed Hemorrhage set in and it was only stopped by burning it with a red hot cautery iron The wound was very slow in healing, and the life of the patient hung in the balance for several weeks She is now entirely out of danger and in better condition than at any time since her birth She gets all the nourishment necessary through an ivory tube

A TERRIBLE CRIME

A Youth Believed to Have Murdered His Mother and Sister

MUSKOGEE Indian Ty Dec 25 —A terrible tragedy occurred Sunday night five miles west of here on a farm occupied by a widow named Johnson and her four children A ten year old boy went to a neighbor's on a visit Sunday and when he returned home in the evening found his mother and twelve year old sister dead their heads being beaten to a pulp with a huge club which lay on the floor The three year old baby, in the house was alive The eldest son aged sixteen was not to be found and as he is known to be a rather hard character and had had frequent quarrels with his mother it is supposed he in a fit of rage committed the murder

FRESH TROUBLE AT BEVIER.

Intimidating Negroes Suppressed by the Militia

ST LOUIS Dec 25 —Trouble broke out afresh at Bevier Mo the scene of the recent mine troubles, to day The negroes were the aggressors and not only did they grow boisterous but attempted intimidation by the free use of firearms. The militia acted promptly, and to-night five of the ringleaders are in the guard house.

THE KERSHAW FAILURE

A Settlement Said to Have Been Made On a Basis of 20 Per Cent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A local paper says a definite offer of settlement with his creditors is announced on the part of C J. Kershaw, whose $2 000 000 failure was the upshot of the famous Harper wheat corner Twenty per cent of the value of the claims is tendered, $200 000 in cash and $200 000 in Kershaw's notes endorsed by Eggleton the wealthy ex member of the firm who still maintains, however that he was not a partner at the time of the failure and was in no sense liable legally To recover the remaining 80 per cent of the accounts, Kershaw will turn over $1 500 000 worth of claims against Cincinnati parties which the Fidelity bank litigation may make worth something Kershaw is reported to be doing well with his million bushel terminal elevator at Tacoma W T.

GOOD TIMES IN WASHINGTON.

The Approaching Change in Administrations Has a Good Effect

WASHINGTON Dec 25 —Your correspondent has taken some pains to ascertain from the business men of Washington what effect the election had upon the Christmas holiday trade Without exception merchants on all the principal streets had never had such business before and the flow of money into their coffers was simply unprecedented. Nearly 90 per cent of the business houses of Washington are conducted by democrats, and they would not be the first to admit that the prospect of republican ascendency had been beneficial to them unless it were true On all sides merchants admit that they could account for the increased trade only by the fact that it was an indication that everyone expects the next four years to be more prosperous than the last four years have been One man in particular, who has been quite a liberal contributor to democratic campaigns in the past if reports to that effect can be relied upon said to your correspondent "If I had had any idea how beneficial the election of Harrison would have proved in my business this year, I certainly would not have taken the pains that I did to secure his defeat I have recovered entirely from the feelings which I had on the 7th of November and financially I am better off to-day by several thousand dollars than I should have been if Cleveland had been elected I don't know how it is, but trade in Washington is better than it has been before since the war period."

WHAT NEW YORK WILL GET.

Her Politicians Will Have to Take What Harrison Will Give

WASHINGTON, Dec 25 —It is stated here that when advising with party managers in the last election Gen. Harrison dwelt with great earnestness upon the fact that if Indiana should go by default and he should owe his election to New York that the politicians of that commonwealth would boldly demand everything in sight and make life a burden to him until the close of his administration. For this reason he besought the committeemen to redouble their efforts and by carrying Indiana leave him independent of New York.

Gen. Harrison calculated at that time on securing the electoral vote of Connecticut, which, together with Indiana would have elected him. He did not secure Connecticut, as the result proved but he did succeed in making West Virginia doubtful, which was almost as much to the purpose.

He feels as most republicans do that the party will win in 1892 without New York, and for this reason, it is said, the Empire state will have to be satisfied with what she is given, and that this may be much or little, according as Gen. Harrison may elect.

THE OIL FIELD OF COLORADO

Thirty three Wells Are Now Producing Near Florence

PUEBLO, Col., Dec 25.—The value of the Colorado petroleum field is growing steadily. Explorations south and southeast of Florence continue to be successful There are at present thirty three producing wells Their product is treated in three refineries and amounts to a thousand barrels a day State Senator McCandless, who owns several hundred acres of land near Florence is now enjoying a revenue of $1000 a month as his royalty from the oil production The whole field is controlled either by the Standard Oil Company or the Continental Company.

ADDRESS TO WOOL GROWERS.

Greater Protection Desired Than Is Afforded by the Senate Bill.

COLUMBUS Ohio Dec. 25 —Columbus Delano president of the national wool-growers' association has issued an address to the wool-growers of the United States, calling a meeting of the officers of state and national associations at Washington January 10 The address sets forth that the wool schedule pending before the senate fails to afford adequate protection and it is to consider the question of relief that the meeting is called

THE MISSISSIPPI RACE WAR

Three More Negroes Said to Have Been Captured

ST LOUIS Dec. 25.—The latest advices from Wahalak Miss the scene of the race troubles are to the effect that three more negroes have been captured but their names are withheld From prisoners just taken, it is learned that George Maury Cash Maury and George Coleman were wounded in the fight of the 16th

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY

Arrest of Officers Executing An Order From the War Department.

WASHINGTON Dec 25 —Acting Adjutant General Kelton has received a telegram from Gen Stanley confirming the report of the arrest of himself and aide at Austin Tex., while executing an order of ejectment from the secretary of war What further action in the matter will be taken by the government has not yet been determined.

Two Trainmen Instantly Killed

DENVER, Col., Dec 25 —Meager reports are received of an accident on the Midland road at Lime creek, twenty miles west of Leadville in which Brakeman T Harlan and Fireman Robert Martin were instantly killed The only particulars received is that a freight train from Aspen jumped the track while turning a sharp curve near Lime creek wrecking the entire train with the result above stated

Capt Bogardus Defeated

CINCINNATI Dec 25 —A shooting match took place here to-day between Capt. A H. Bogardus and Al Bandle of this city It was at 100 live birds Hurlingham rules except in the case of Bandle whose gun was nine and a half pounds ten gage. The score was Bandle 100 Bogardus 95. Bogardus used a seven and a half pound gun, twelve bore

A Town Fired by a Natural Gas Jet.

NEW CUMBERLAND W Va. Dec. 25.—Fire originating from a natural gas jet destroyed Wascott's drug and jewelry store last night, together with Prosser's jewelry store and barber shop, four dwellings and several other buildings The river cut off the fire from the rest of the town, and was its only salvation Total loss $15 000

A Crazy Man Killed

CHARLESTON W Va Dec 25 —This afternoon Fount Harner aged 20 became crazy with drink, and obtaining a club ran through the streets knocking down and severely injuring several people The last man he struck Edward Aimes drew a knife and killed his assailant

Three Persons Drowned

LAKE VILLAGE, N H Dec 25 —George B. Reehon and E L Reehon father and son, and Amon Vesey were drowned in Round bay near here this afternoon, while skating.

A Chicago letter carrier says "Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of muscular rheumatism.

HELPED THEMSELVES.

Two Highwaymen Go Through a C. P. Express Car.

SCENE, THE HEART OF THE SIERRAS

The Messengers Heard a Crash, and Looking Up Saw Two Revolvers—The Robbers Escape With Their Plunder.

TRUCKEE, Cal., Dec. 25.—The express car on the east-bound overland train was robbed last night two miles east of Clipper Gap. Bob Johnson, the express messenger, says he was sitting at his desk and his helper was sorting out packages to be left at Colfax, when suddenly the glass transoms over the two doors, one on each side of the car, were broken in simultaneously and two revolvers thrust through, covering both messengers. Johnson was compelled to open the door and let one robber in, being ordered to keep one hand held up. The other robber reached inside and unlatched the door, letting himself in. He then covered the messenger, while the first robber took from the safe all the coin packages, which he placed in a game pouch slung across his shoulder.

Between Clipper Gap and Applegate, the grade is heavy, and it takes fifteen minutes to run two and a half miles. The robbers had no difficulty, therefore, in jumping from the train, and the entire transaction occupied less than five minutes.

THE ALARM GIVEN.

When the train stopped at New England Mills a tramp who was on the front end of the baggage car ran forward and told the engineers that the express car had been robbed. The conductors were notified, and a party knocked at the door of the express car. The passengers, who thought the robbers were still on the train, would not open the doors for some minutes.

One messenger says he pulled the bell cord, but the engineers deny this.

The messengers gave a description of the robbers who were only partially disguised and were both young men. They were apparently well acquainted with the route and with the habits of the messengers. Descriptions were telegraphed in different directions from Colfax, and two tramps were held as witnesses. The loss may reach into the thousands.

DETECTIVES AT WORK.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 25.—Railroad Detectives Tine, Hickey and Burke returned this evening from the scene of last night's express robbery, above Emigrant Gap, but refused to talk when approached regarding the result of their investigations. Detectives Hume, Arlington and Thacker left for Emigrant Gap this afternoon, and Len Harris and other officers arrived here to-night on their way there. Although Superintendent Tracy said this afternoon that the express company's loss would not exceed $800, a belief prevails everywhere that the thieves secured an amount reaching far into the thousands of dollars, some estimating the amount at over $20,000.

A PLEASURE PARTY DROWNED.

Six Lives Lost by the Capsizing of a Sail Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—One of the saddest accidents of the year occurred this afternoon about 5 o'clock in which six persons lost their lives. A party of seven, consisting of Andrew Zeigel, his sister, Kate Zeigel, George Stump and wife, Matt Cox, Mary Morales and a boatman whose name could not be learned, left early in the afternoon for a boat house near the Six Mile house, which is situated on the San Bruno road, about six miles from this city, for the purpose of taking a sail on the bay. The party embarked in a sailboat, which was considered safe, on account of the small amount of canvas she carried. All went well for some time, until a heavy sea set in, when some of the occupants of the boat became frightened and wanted to return home. Finally it was agreed to start for home, and the boatman started to jib his sail, when a sudden gust of wind came up and upset the boat, throwing all the occupants into the water. All scrambled to reach the capsized boat, but none of them succeeded except the boatman, and the whole party were drowned.

The boatman drifted about for some time, but by his cries attracted the attention of some men on the schooner, who rescued him.

The party was made up by Matt Cox, on Christmas eve, at the house of Mr. Siegel, where a number of friends were assembled at a Christmas tree party. All the unfortunates reside in this city, except Miss Morales, whose home is in Pasadena. Up to a late hour to-night none of the bodies had been recovered.

AN AGED BRIDEGROOM.

He Takes to Wife a Poor Girl, Only 18 Years Old.

POMONA, Cal., Dec. 25.—The people of the village of Cucamonga, near Pomona, have had a great sensation for the past twenty-four hours caused by an unusual marriage announced there. For two years Daniel Hamilton, a wealthy gentleman and widower, aged 79, has made his home at Cucamonga with his daughter, Mrs. E. M. Bastian and her children. About six months ago Mrs. Bastian hired a poor English girl, named Alice Brigham, 16 years of age, as a nurse. She had an attractive appearance and soon old Mr. Hamilton took a decided interest in the girl and spent hours teaching her in the common school branches.

About a month ago he asked his daughter what she thought about his marriage with Alice. Mrs. Bastian sent the girl away in anger and refused to consider such a proposition. Alice went to live with some relatives in Prescott, Ariz. She silently informed her aged admirer of her whereabouts and he quietly went there ten days ago. He returned to Cucamonga yesterday with Alice as his bride. The daughter and grandchildren refused to have anything to say to the old gentleman or his bride.

Hamilton says he will at once commence building a residence in Cucamonga, and that he and his bride will demand recognition from the people who have snubbed them. He was a member of the Brooklyn board of education from 1871 to 1877. He has four children, thirteen grandchildren and one great grandchild.

THE SURVEY IS UNUSUAL.

Opinion of Chief Engineer Hood of the Southern Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Chief Engineer Hood of the Southern Pacific says he has no information on the subject of the surveys now being made in the mountains of Plumas and Lassen counties, beyond what he has read in the coast papers. A dispatch which stated that fifty men had left Redding to engage in work was not discredited, nor another report that an engineering corps of thirty-five men was driving stakes near Big Meadows, but Hood thought that if such work were being done, the company ordering it must consider their time of the greatest importance, as it was a very unusual thing for surveys being made in two or four feet of snow. The Southern Pacific people had worked in snow in the winter, but it was at a time of pressing need, when the California & Oregon road had to be pushed over the mountains. If the present enterprise is considered of sufficient importance to hurry surveys in this manner, it seemed quite likely that some powerful corporation, either the Union Pacific or the Chicago & Northwestern, is behind it, and that California will have a new transcontinental line before long.

MURDER IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

One Hawaiian Laborer Chops Another to Pieces With a Hoe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—From Honolulu by steamer to-day come advices that a most horrible murder was committed November 18 on the Pepeekeo plantation about ten miles north of Hilo. A Hawaiian laborer named Naku, returning from the field to the laborers' quarters of the above plantation, deliberately struck another Hawaiian named Kihalau on the head with the sharp edge of a hoe and felled him to the ground. He then continued his heavy blows on the head and body of his victim, literally cutting him into pieces. This was done within ten feet of the door of a lodging house in which were twenty-five or thirty of the laborers eating their supper, and so quietly was the deed done that no one inside knew of the murder till a South sea islander sounded the alarm as he entered the premises.

TROUBLE AGAIN AT ROSLYN.

Mule Drivers Strike—Superintendent Worthington Fired Upon.

ELLENSBURG, Dec. 24.—Nearly one hundred mule drivers went out on a strike at the Roslyn coal mines to-day, causing them to be shut down. The mule drivers do not like the new superintendedent, by name A. Ronald, who has been placed over them, and also ask for advanced wages to $3 per day. This is a hard blow to the company, as they are badly crowded and away behind on orders, not being able to supply enough coal for their own use. This is probably what tempted the men to go out. The company say they will not give in, and will probably import new men. A large number of men at Roslyn have been drinking hard to-day and there may be trouble to-night unless some one is able to control them.

Later.—T. W. Worthington, formerly superintendent at the mines in Roslyn, who was accused by the miners of cheating them and was called to St. Paul by the company and cleared himself there, returned to Roslyn to-day and took charge of mine No. 3, where the negroes are employed, as superintendent. This evening about 7:30 he was standing in the company's store when four shots were fired at him through the door and window, but none taking effect. He drew two revolvers, but could not see anyone. He telegraphed to mine No. 3 for guards. There will probably be trouble when he attempts to leave the store.

THE ERICKSON DISASTER.

It Is Now Feared That Other Lives Were Lost.

SEATTLE, Dec. 25.—It is very gravely feared there were several other persons drowned in yesterday's disaster to the Leif Erickson who have not been accounted for. Capt. Ellis of the Mountaineer to-day reported three as saved whom he had thought lost. Thomas Kendall, a well-known citizen of Sidney, who was here Monday, is thought to have been one of the drowned, though, owing to lack of communication with Sidney, this is not definitely known. The fiancee of J. Smith, one of the doomed men, is at Sidney, almost crazy with grief. R. Coombs, another of the lost, leaves a family there. The people of Sidney heard an explosion and were certain it was either the Mountaineer or the Erickson. They passed last night in the deepest anxiety, which was deepened into great mourning when the truth became known.

WATER IN CASE OF FIRE.

A Company Cannot Be Held Accountable For a Scarcity.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—In the case of George Dawson against Capt. R. R. Thompson, Circuit Judge Sawyer has sustained the demurrer of defendant and dismissed the complaint. Thompson, who was proprietor of the Artesian Well Water Company in Alameda county, was sued for $7500 on account of his failure to provide sufficient water supply during the recent fire in that county. The court held the defendant could not be held accountable for a lack of water.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

San Francisco Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—By the steamer Walla Walla, which arrived from Victoria, B. C., to-day, there arrived a rather undesirable citizen. He was insane. His name is O. W. Dolson and during the passage down he attempted to cut his throat with a penknife and a razor. He was prevented both times from seriously injuring himself, and when the steamer was docked he was sent to the home for inebriates. Dolson is a Swede by nationality.

Late last night Michael Prior, signalman of the Sutter street cable road, stationed at the corner of Pacific and Polk streets, was struck by a car as it was turning the corner on Polk and Pacific streets, and was thrown under the wheels, which passed over his left leg below the knee, crushing the bones into fragments and tearing the flesh into shreds.

An autopsy has been held on the body of Wm. Skilling, who was found dead on the streets Sunday night. As suspected, morphine poisoning was the cause of death. Friends of the deceased claim that he was treated with poisoned whisky by persons who robbed him of a small sum of money.

J. M. Thompson, a capitalist from Seattle, is a guest at the Palace.

The whaleback tug Thistle, which went ashore in Rogue river nearly a month ago, is still firmly embedded in the mud. She is in the hands of the underwriters and their men, who left here about a week ago, report that they think she can be got off without damage to the vessel.

Terribly Stabbed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—C. O. Sevenson, a Swedish sailor, was stabbed several times during a fight with Matto Johnson, in a water front saloon to-day. The two men had a quarrel Christmas eve over a partner in a dance, and Sevenson severely beat Johnson. To-day they again met in a saloon and words soon led to a melee, in which Sevenson was stabbed in the left side of the chest, immediately above the heart, and in the left side of the abdomen, just below the ribs, which wound will probably prove fatal. He also received two slight scalp wounds. Johnson was arrested this afternoon in Oakland, whither he had fled with the intention of taking the train to Sacramento.

Fatal Cutting Affray.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 25.—A special from Kings City says: Douglass Matthews rode up yesterday evening to a saloon in which some men were drinking. Jim Reegan came out and said he could whip any man in Kings City. He and two others then commenced to strike at Matthews, when the latter pulled a knife and cut one man's ear off. Another lost a thumb, and a third (Reegan) was disemboweled and cannot live. Matthews has not yet been apprehended.

Football.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—A game of football between the Rangers, composed of Scotch Athletes of this city, and the Mayfields, composed of Scotch stonecutters, until recently employed at Stanford's Palo Alto University, was won by the Mayfields, five goals to four.

Fire at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, W. T., Dec. 25.—This morning about half-past 2 the stable in the rear of Conrad Heath's saloon, on the corner of B and Seventh streets, East Vancouver, was discovered to be on fire. The city fire department soon succeeded, however, in getting the blaze under control, and confining it to the stable, though the rear side and roof of the saloon were somewhat damaged. It is understood that the building and stock are insured to the amount of $600, which fully covers the damages. The cause of the fire is unknown, but was probably incendiary, as many tramps have been paying us a visit of late.

An Opium Smuggler Arrested.

SEATTLE, Dec. 25.—Alex Hansen, formerly of Snohomish, was arrested early this morning while trying to get into a China house. On his person were found two packages of opium, which he confessed he had smuggled. He refused to say when or how, but claimed others were implicated.

Joined the Catholic Church.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Mme. Gaston de Fontilleat, nee Smith, sister of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, has joined the Catholic church. Her husband is a French nobleman. She made her first communion in this city at Christmas midnight mass at the convent of the Sacred Heart.

Robert Garrett Shows Violence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—While walking with attendants at the Miller mansion, near Ringwood, N. J., to-day, Robert Garrett became violent. The men had much difficulty in removing Garrett to the house, where he was confined to his room.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping-car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Note and Comment Gathered at the German Capital.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND BISMARCK.

Boulanger Again Menacing the French Ministry—Ex-Queen Natalie Received With Royal Honors in Russia.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—The burden of Christmas comment of the press and pulpit reverts to the anxieties prevalent at the same period for the last three years and to the existing prospects of peace. The weather has not been Christmas-like. Instead of a crisp frost there has been a prolonged period of damp, cold and rainy weather, and the streets of the capital abound in mud.

Last evening after the imperial dinner at the palace gifts were distributed to the household officials of the empress. The dowager Empress Augusta made unusually large purchases for distribution among the poor.

THE EMPEROR.

When the Emperor visited the Vulcan ship-building works at Bredonten, Saturday, he was greeted by 3000 workmen, who lined the approach to the works. A crown of laurels was offered his majesty, who in accepting it said: "I thank you. These are the first laurels that have been offered me. I am happy to think they are laurels of peace."

When Lieut. Wissmann returns from visiting friends at Lauterberg, the staff appointments for the Emin relief expedition will be necessarily delayed until the government's plans assume more definite shape.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

The chancellor's illness, which has given rise to alarmist rumors in the progressist press and French newspapers, does not hinder his work. He has wired his congratulations to Lord Salisbury regarding the English victory at Suakim. Prince Bismarck ignores the appeal of Sir R. D. Morier, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, to authorize an official contradiction of the charges recently made by the Cologne *Gazette* of his having anti-German leanings, and of having, while at Darmstadt in 1870, sent the first news to London of the advance of the Germans across the Moselle, whence the news reached Bazaine.

The English embassy do not expect that Prince Bismarck will direct the semi-official press to adopt a more moderate tone; on the contrary, they think unless the objects of the attacks are attained, he may order a more aggressive attitude assumed.

Herr Bleichroder, the banker, privately entered Friedrichsruhe yesterday. It is surmised that his visit is for the purpose of consulting with Prince Bismarck in regard to the coming imperial loans. Immediately after the visit a Frankfort syndicate which was arranging a loan of seven million marks for the Bulgarian government received official notice that the issue of such loan would be impossible in German territory.

More changes are being made in high military commands. Gen. Winterfeldt, governor of Mayence, has been retired, Gen. Leibnitz replacing him. Since the emperor began the work of reforming the service, sixty-five generals have been placed on the retired list.

Herr Bonen, president of the ministry of Gotha, is dying from blood-poisoning caused by dye-stuff in his hunting stockings.

NEW RIFLES.

The rifle factories at Spandau, Dantzic and Erfurt are turning out 50,000 repeaters of a new pattern every month. At this rate two years will be required to arm the regulars and the landwehr.

The French government, during the recent stay of the Russian grand dukes in Paris, offered to place the Lebel rifle at the disposal of the czar, on the condition that the whole Russian supply be made in France. The czar has, as yet, come to no conclusion regarding the proposal. Although neither the Austrian Mannlicher rifle, nor the German repeater, is smokeless like the Lebel rifle, both are believed to be reliable.

BOULANGER ON THE TOP WAVE.

The Ministers Alarmed at Their Danger of Defeat.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Gen. Boulanger's cause has received an immense accession in the candidature of Gen. Montalban for a seat in the chamber of deputies. His appearance as a candidate in the department of Somme, conjoined with Gen. Boulanger, opens favorably for the Boulangists a most momentous election campaign. The ministers feel the danger greatly, and to-day they held a council at the Elysee to consider how to face the situation. Gen. Montalban's election address is a frank espousal of the Boulanger programme. He denounces the chamber of deputies, and demands the summoning of a constituents' assembly, as alone competent to express the national will.

BOULANGER ANTICIPATES.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Gen. Boulanger, in an interview to-day, said: "The first act of my government, if the country raises me to the presidency, will be to repeal the laws relating to banishment, readmit everybody and open to Frenchmen the France which I love so well."

SERVIAN AFFAIRS.

Trouble Feared at Belgrade—Talk of the King Abdicating.

VIENNA, Dec. 25.—Forty men have been summoned from each provincial garrison in Servia for duty in Belgrade. There are fears of trouble during the coming session of the skuptschina.

The *Tagblatt* says King Milan has drafted an act of abdication, which will shortly be presented to the skuptschina.

ROYAL HONORS FOR NATALIE.

ODESSA, Dec. 25.—Ex-Queen Natalie of Servia has been received with royal honors during her visit here. On her arrival at the Russian frontier the imperial chamberlain welcomed her on behalf of the czar and czarina. At various towns at which she stopped the burgomasters presented bread and salt, and all expressed a hope that she would reascend the throne.

English Flour Mills Burned.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Abbow flour mills at Waltham have been burned; loss, £50,000.

AMUSING REMARKS.

"Where's me beer?" cried the tragedian, stalking behind the scenes. "I don't know, sir," cried the small boy, "but I think it's in the supe."—*New York Sun.*

The poets continue to rave about the purity and all that sort of thing, of marble, in spite of the fact that tombstones are the awfulest liars on earth.—*Terre Haute Express.*

Some temporary scientist claims to have discovered that music aids vegetable growth. Is that the reason a man can always raise Cain with a flute?—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Miss Dash—Oh, by the way, Mrs. Highmind, have you heard the latest slang expressions? Mrs. Highmind—I suppose so, dear. You have been here almost an hour.—*Philadelphia Record.*

She (tremulously)—George, papa threatens to turn off the gas if you stay after 10 to-night. He (delightedly)—Let him, let him! That's just what I want. He can't say I did it.—*Boston Courier.*

"Can't a woman kiss her dog if she wants to?" writes a fair subscriber. "Well, yes, she can now, but she couldn't while Henry Bergh was alive. Ah, the poor dogs will never know what a friend they lost when Henry died.—*Burdette.*

The church on the little island of Atufa, in the south seas, includes all the adults on the island. That church should send missionaries to some of our American cities, where they would find Atufa set than they have at home.—*Boston Transcript.*

"I don't see why you can't get rich. You sell a mainspring for $1 50 that only costs you 10 cents." "That may be true, sir, but we have to keep three clerks to wait on the lady shoppers, and we must get our money back in some way."—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

The newest thing in wedding tours is called the "Secret Honeymoon," neither bride nor groom having any idea where they are going. The idea is not new. For years many young people have married without having any idea where they were going, or how they were going to get there when they did know. They didn't have enough money to go to housekeeping.—*Norristown Herald.*

Maud—"Whistling girls and crowing hens always come to some bad end." Do you remember how Clara De Vere used to whistle at school? Edith—Yes, indeed. Poor child! What has happened to her? Maud—She has married a titled foreigner.—*New York Weekly.*

Miss Beauty—Do you remember that French count who followed me from place to place, and declared he was dying of love for me? Well, his family have put him in a lunatic asylum. Rival belle—I am not surprised. I always did think he was crazy.—*New York Weekly.*

Charlie—Blanche, dear, I wish you would not wear that terribly low cut dress again that you wore at the ball last night. Blanche—Why, Charlie? You always said before we were married that I looked lovely in it. Charlie—Yes, dear; but it's different now. It causes remarks. Young Thornton said to me last night, "I see your wife's back from Brookline."—*Boston Beacon.*

ABOUT MOTHER-OF-PEARL.

Where the Largest Supplies of This Material Are Obtained.

The Islands In the Pacific Ocean the Great Field—Men, Women and Children Employed as Divers.

Boston Herald.

How little people usually know about many of the things which they have in common use. This is notably true in the matter of the material known as mother-of-pearl, which is used for jewelry, crochet hooks, paper knives, knife handles and a variety of other objects. Where does it come from, and how is it obtained? are questions which are not readily answered. From a writer in *La Nature*, an agent of the French government, sent to inquire into the matter of the production of mother-of-pearl—it is learned that this article is the principal production of Tahiti; that this is what stimulates her commerce and gives rise to the relative important exchanges which take place in the far-off lands of Oceanica, and that this is what attracts those vessels which, for a century past, have been sailing among the desolate and wild islands that make up the archipelagoes of Taumotu, Gambier and Tubuai. On account of its rarity, mother-of-pearl has always been an object of luxury. Before navigators went to that part of the world which is lost in the immensity of the Pacific ocean, it was still rarer than it is now; it had more value, perhaps, but it was assuredly neither more sought for nor more prized. At present it is much employed in the manufacture of many objects, and, like many other desirable materials, new uses are constantly being found for it.

The mother-of-pearl employed in the industries is furnished by the various species of shell-fish, the most esteemed, most iridescent, and also the most beautiful being that produced by the pearl oyster. Again, two sorts of pearl oysters are distinguished. One of these, known as the pintadine (*meleagrina margaritifera*) is found in China, the Indies, in the Red Sea off the Comore Islands, to the northwest of Australia, in the Gulf of Mexico, and particularly off the Taumotu and Gambier islands. The other, more commonly known as the pearl oyster (*meleagrina radiata*), is found in the Indies, in the seas of China, in the sea of the Antilles, in the Red Sea, and to the north of Australia. The pintadine has a harder more azure and more transparent shell, and one that attains larger dimensions than that of the latter. Some have been found that measured as many as twelve inches in diameter, and weighed more than twenty pounds. The meleagrina radiata rarely exceeds four inches in its largest dimensions, and never reaches a weight of five ounces. The two species furnish pearls. According to the fashion or the prevailing taste, sometimes those of one are preferred and sometimes those of the other; nevertheless, those of the pintadine have a brighter lustre and more transparent and intense tones than those of its congener.

It is difficult, the writer says, to estimate the money value of the pearls collected in the French possessions of Oceanica. In his opinion, it would amount to about $80,000 a year. The most important market for fine pearls is found in England.

The pintadine comes from the tropics. The Archipelago of Taumotu and Gambier, as already stated, is the point where it is found in the greatest abundance. Here it finds surroundings that are most congenial to it. This archipelago, which was annexed to France at the same time as the islands of Tahiti and Moovea, consists of eighty islands, almost all of which yield mother-of-pearl, and seventy-two of which are inhabited intermittently by individuals of the Maori race. This people are said to be industrious, docile, submissive, of mild and simple manners, observant of laws and regulations imposed on them, and are at the same time one of the poorest classes of people on the globe. The narrow tongue of land, or rather the crown of arid reefs that surround the lagoon of these coral islands, and which is destitute of vegetation, scarcely affords this people sufficient food for their miserable and precarious existence. While the neighboring happy population that dwells upon the fortunate shores of the Society islands leads a life of ease and pleasure, where everything grows without labor and in abundance, the unfortunate Taumotuan is reduced to the necessity of feeding upon the cocoanut and a few rare and meager seeds of pandanus (nearly the only fruits on these sandy shores), fish and shell fish, which during several months in the year are poisonous. The Taumotuan people are essentially nomadic—through necessity as well as through taste. When one lagoon is exhausted, when diving no longer yields anything, the native, without sorrow or regret, or apparently without caring even, places his family and his goods in his boat, abandons the hut that he had built and goes, somewhat at the will of the winds, to seek elsewhere, in another island, the wherewith to live. His only industry is diving. All take part in this, women as well as children. The women have a truly wonderful aptitude for this arduous and laborious occupation. At Anna there was a woman that explored depths of twenty-five fathoms, and sometimes remained under the water for three minutes, and she was no exception. And then, how dangerous are the explorations in the dark depths of the lagoon, where reign as masters hungry sharks, which, when they cannot be avoided, must be fought. There does not pass a year in which some diver does not come out of the water mutilated. When an accident of this kind happens terror reigns among the divers, and the fishing for mother-of-pearl ceases for some days. But this feeling of fear and of danger does not last, for it becomes necessary to give way to the imperious needs of life. To the Taumotuan mother-of-pearl is current money. It is with this that he buys the scanty clothing that he wears, and the little bread, flour and provisions that he eats, and, finally, the alcohol for which, like all the inhabitants of Oceanica, he has a pronounced passion.

Thirty or thirty-five years ago the trade in mother-of-pearl well paid those engaged in it. By means of a bit of valueless fabric, a few handfuls of flour or a few pints of rum, there was obtained a ton of mother-of-pearl, worth $200 to $400, or many beautiful pearls, whose value the natives ignored. The archipelagos were frequented by boats of various nationalities. Mother-of-pearl was abundant, and pearls were not as rare as at present. Since then the number of trading vessels has increased. The aborigines, enticed by the advantages of commerce that was becoming more fruitful in measure as competition extended, betook themselves to fishing with improvident ardor, and now they find that the lagoons are less productive, and that they are becoming depopulated and that some of the most fertile of them are giving signs of exhaustion. The French government agent, in concluding his report, says that, although statistics do not show a great diminution in the production of mother-of-pearl, it results, from investigation made by him on the spot, that the lagoons are becoming poorer and poorer every day, and that in order to secure oysters of a merchantable size, the divers are obliged to visit great depths, which makes the business harder and more dangerous to them. He estimates that if prompt and vigorous measures are not taken, the lagoons of Taumotu will in all probability be very materially impoverished, if not ruined, in a very few years. The arrangements applied in the case of Tahiti, though excellent, were insufficient to avert the ruin of its pearl oyster fields.

CHRISTMAS DAY EAST.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Fund For Poor Children.

A BALMY DAY IN NEW YORK CITY.

A Minnesota Town Celebrates the Day With a Steamboat Excursion on the Mississippi—Fans and Linen Dusters.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—There were rare scenes at the exposition building to-day the occasion being the distribution of presents to the children of the poor farm from the *Post-Dispatch* Christmas tree, for which a fund of nearly $10,000 had been subscribed by the general public. The subscriptions were started with 10 cent contributions with no idea of the magnitude the affair was going to assume and the results exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the projectors. Fully 15,000 children received presents and for hours the streets in the vicinity of the exposition building were blocked with humanity. The cavalry band, by permission of the secretary of war, furnished the music, and two hours were given, morning, afternoon and evening, by the arrangements and citizen's committees. There will be a fund of several thousand dollars remaining from to-day's entertainment and it will be utilized for purchasing clothing, shoes, etc., for children. John J. Jennings, editor of the *Post-Dispatch*, the originator of the project, was presented with an elegant gold watch by the citizens' committee.

A BALMY DAY AT NEW YORK.

Brighter Sunshine and Warmer Air Not Remembered by the O. I.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Such a Christmas day, with bright sunshine and warm air, as New York has had to-day, is not remembered by the oldest inhabitant. On Fifth avenue and upper Broadway there was a gay scene of promenaders. Two big feasts were given to newsboys by the charitably disposed. They ate an abundance of turkey. The prisoners in the city institutions did likewise.

RIVER EXCURSION ON CHRISTMAS.

How the People of Winona, Minn., Celebrated the Day.

WINONA, Minn., Dec. 25.—This afternoon a long procession of young men, each with a lady at his side, marched from the postoffice to the deck of the steamer Vangerder, preceded by a band. Each of the paraders was armed with a fan and wore a linen duster and straw hat. At 4 o'clock began the most novel event of half a century, a steamboat excursion on the upper Mississippi on Christmas day. The steamer ran up to Fountain City, where the people turned out en masse to welcome the excursionists. The return trip was made without incident. The steamer returned here at 6 o'clock amid a great display of fireworks.

THE RED FLAG OVER ALL.

The Peaceful Influence of Christmas Extends Even to the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A Christmas tree, surmounted by a red flag several yards long, was the center of a crowd which danced to-night in Arbeiter hall, consisting of scores of anarchists and socialists, with their scarlet decorated wives and children. The gifts from the tree were distributed to the youngsters in the regulation Christmas fashion. Then came a speech from Paul Grottkau, who, the supreme court of Wisconsin has just decided, still owes the state penitentiary several months' service for his part in the Milwaukee riot. Unlike on former occasions, Grottkau's remarks this evening were studiously free from anything incendiary. Christmas, he explained, was not a time for a discussion of "economics." The bitterest remark of Grottkau was that if Christ himself came here to-day and preached the doctrine of communion, which his followers practiced, he would, judging from recent events be hanged.

BASEBALL INDOORS.

A Novel Game, Not Altogether a Success, Played at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—The first attempt to play baseball indoors was made this afternoon in the main building of the Pennsylvania state fair ground. The teams were made up of professionals wintering in this city, and were divided into teams called "Uptown" and "Downtown." The diamond was rather small, but the ball used rendered running a difficult task. About a thousand people witnessed the game, which, taken altogether, could not be considered a glittering success. Score: Uptowns 1, Downtowns 6.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

This Week He Will Outline His Inaugural Address.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 25.—Quiet has reigned in the Harrison homestead to-day, the general remaining at home all day. The first half of the day was devoted to work in his library. This week, or at least a portion of it, will be devoted to outlining his inaugural address. There were but few callers to-day, and they were all friends from this city.

CHRISTMAS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Day Observed in an Unusually Quiet Manner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Business was almost entirely suspended in this city to-day and the Christmas holiday was observed in an unusually quiet manner. The churches were all well filled, and were more freely decorated with floral offerings than in former years. The theaters were, as usual, filled with amusement-seekers, and at the Bay District track a match race between Al. Farrow and Nabcau, and won by the former, attracted a good attendance, despite cloudy weather. At all charitable and city and county institutions Christmas dinners were provided. At the sailors' home to-day the ladies entertained their guests royally and the sailors sat down to a splendid turkey dinner in the afternoon, and in the evening the jolly tars twisted the light fantastic to the sounds of music which had been provided by their thoughtful lady protectors. With music, singing, and dancing, the hours of the evening were whiled away to the delight and happiness of both ladies and the sailors.

AFRAID OF A GHOST.

A Nightly Vision Which Frightened Some Gas-Pipe Watchmen.

Sharpsburg, Pa., and its environs have a sensation in the shape of a ghost story, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. The ghost appears every night about the quiet hours of midnight in the shape of a tall, gaunt, black-dressed woman, near Guyasuta, in the neighborhood of Mr. Darlington's house, and during the last few nights the supposed ghost has succeeded in frightening three employes of the Philadelphia Company so completely that one of them, it was asserted yesterday, is still at home suffering from the scare, while the others refuse to go back to their posts, and nobody else can be found to go near the place at night.

The story was told by a Philadelphia Company official to a *Dispatch* representative in the following manner: "Our company has a station near Guyasuta, and also a manifold. There has to be a man placed at such a point, because if it should be kept unguarded an explosion is liable to occur by the throwing in of a match.

"The first watchman who was stationed out there is an old man who lives at Lawrenceville. He looked after his job for several nights, but all at once he disappeared, and when a call was made at his house he said that he refused to return to the lonely spot because it was haunted. We felt inclined to laugh at the old man, but if you had looked at him any thought of laughter would have died on your very lips. The old man sat in a rocking chair near the fire, shivering like an aspen leaf. His people think that he had an apoplectic stroke. He avers, however, that he saw a ghost at the station one night, frightening him to such an extent that he begged and implored us not to have him go back again. In fact he swore that he would sooner lose his life than do that.

"Then another man was sent around there. He was not so old as the other, but he fared no better. The first night he was watching he alleges that he was visited by the ghost of a woman, who told him to go home, because the place he occupied was cursed with the blood of an innocent woman. He obeyed the words of the supposed ghost, and neither can he be moved to go back again to watch the gas pipes at Guyasuta station.

"Things began to look serious. The whole gang of men was afraid to watch, and still somebody had to be there. So the company got a man from the south side. He was a young fellow, who said that he was neither superstitious nor afraid of ghosts. But he filled his post only one night. The next morning he refused to go back again, because the ghost had told him to stay away on the peril of his life. The young man told the following experience he had had during the night.

"About 1 o'clock a tall woman dressed in black appeared near him. She had a very white face and a halo surrounded her like a wreath of phosphoric light. The young man approached the specter within six feet, when he suddenly felt a sensation pass through him like an electric shock. He fell on the ground, and for a moment did not know where he was. When he got up the ghost warned him, and he walked back to his post, but he refuses to be a watchman at the place again, because he says that he does not like the visits of the mysterious specter of that woman."

The story has been told among the people who live near the Philadelphia Company's station, and they say that a woman was killed at that spot several years ago, and that her ghost has appeared there nearly every night always about the time of the new moon.

The Oldest Person.

Diana Middleton, a negress who died recently near Clifton, Tenn., is believed to have been the oldest person in the world. According to the best accounts she had reached the remarkable age of 126 years. She was kidnaped in Africa and brought to this country before the revolutionary war. She was at that time a slave in Virginia. Later she was sold into North Carolina, and from there she went to Tennessee. She was freed because of her extreme age before the late war, and had been looked upon for many years as the oldest person in the world. Her face and hands were heavily tattooed, and these tattoo marks lasted till her death. She was said to have been a cannibal in her native country.

ONCE, WHEN A CHILD.

Once, when a child, I passed a sunny field;
  All frank and clear the morn before me lay:
A broad blue sky and waving grass revealed
  The open smile of Nature's face in May.
My childish heart was like a happy bird
  That gently sways within her well known nest.

A sudden turn—the cheerful landscape blurred
  Into a dream of mystery and unrest.
The shadow of a somber rock and pine,
  The silence deep that dwells with shade alway,
Entered my soul. There stirred a sudden breath
  Through the tree-tops. It whispered: Wings are thine.
So the bird fluttered from her nest that day
  Up toward the mysteries of Life and Death.
—*The Century.*

A Stray Pullet.

Big Bend Empire.

Anyone seeing our little black Poland pullet with speckled topknot will confer a great favor on us by furnishing her food and a pole on which to roost until we can recover her. We are intending to engage somewhat extensively in the chicken business in the spring, and the loss of this pullet would reduce our flock to one single rooster, which is too much employed in throwing on style to lay. Our pullet has been absent from home some six or eight days, and we are anxious to know her whereabouts.

Complimenting the Press.

Chicago Tribune.

Guest (registering his name and address, "Lee Davis Jackson, editor *Paralyzer*, Hunker's Hollow, Ark.")—You compliment the press, I presume?

Hotel clerk—Compliment the press? Certainly. You write a beautiful hand, sir. You do, indeed. Guests without baggage are required to pay in advance. Four dollars, please, Mr. Jackson.

Whither Are We Drifting?

Philadelphia Record.

Admired daughter (one generation hence)—Pa, as I came upstairs after bidding good night to Mr. Nicefellow last evening, I saw you at the head of the stairs in your dressing gown and slippers.

Pa—Y-e-s, my dear.

"Well, it was nearly midnight, and I think you ought to remember that persons of your age need a great deal of sleep."

A Heavy Bet.

Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Minks—So you are going out to-night to pay an election bet, eh?

Mr. Minks—Y-e-s, my dear.

"What was the bet?"

"The bet was, my dear, that if I lost I should meet Winks at the club and talk politics with him every night for six months. Debt of honor, you know, my dear. Back early."

The One State He Can Safely Claim.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Cleveland has disposed of various rumors as to his future residence by saying, "I guess I'll have to stick to my own state." Practically speaking, however, he has no state, unless we are to understand that he refers to the state of innocuous desuetude to which he was consigned by the recent election.

Ought Not to Be Overlooked.

Philadelphia Times.

In the hurry incident to this rushing life of ours there is danger that full credit for Colorow's death will not be ascribed to the United States army. Colorow died of pneumonia, to be sure, but the pneumonia was due to his having taken cold when the regulars were chasing him several years ago.

Not Easily Discouraged.

Chicago News.

President Cleveland is going to fish in Michigan next summer. The last time he went fishing in that state he caught Don Dickinson. Perhaps he will have better luck next time.

SHARPER THAN THE DETECTIVE.

The Experience of a Pinkerton Man Who Was After College Students.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"I see that William and Robert Pinkerton are in town," remarked a gentleman in a corridor of one of St. Paul's hotels yesterday. "Yes, they have a great detective agency, but I can tell you of one of their men who wasn't so clever, and whose case was worked up for him before he could find out anything about it."

"Well, let's hear the story."

"All right. But I don't care to use names, for some of the boys then are in pulpits now, and they might feel hurt to call up one of their rather shady pranks; but here's the story. Down in the little village of Meadville, Pa., is Allegheny College, which is practically a Methodist institution, but which has had some of the brightest and wildest sets of students ever got together. At or just before commencement for a number of years prior to, let us say '78, a paper regularly made its appearance in the most mysterious manner.

"It was a little four-page sheet, printed no one outside of half a dozen knew where, while the contributors were known to equally as few. To say that it was racy gives faint idea of the contents of its columns. It called a spade a spade, and hit right and left at students and townspeople alike. It changed name annually, and was called on different occasions the *Scorpion*, the *Hornet*, and similar suggestive titles. It usually made its appearance in the night, a hundred or so copies being scattered in the street. But once, I remember, in the middle of an oration at commencement, a student found one under the cushion of his seat. He waved it aloft, and in a twinkling, to the horror of the professors, half the cushions in the church had been turned to unearth the *Wasp*. The paper had been handed down from generation to generation among wild but close-mouthed college men. When the *Hornet* was issued, however, it contained charges against a leading lawyer which caused the college authorities to set about unearthing the editors in a way they had never done before, and since then no paper has appeared.

"With the opening of the next term after the many sharp stings of the *Hornet*, there appeared a new student at Allegheny who gave the name of Kennedy. He was a short, thick-set fellow of 26 or 28, a blonde, and quite goodlooking. He had little to say of himself, and when sized up by the different fraternity men none of them wanted him. It was soon discovered that he didn't know the first thing about Latin, or few other studies for that matter, that the professor knew it, and that there was some hocus pocus between them. Why he wasn't suspended at the end of the first week was a mystery to all but the *Hornet* men. They were on guard, and thought they were in danger. The Kennedy got more than one student uproariously full, and when neither showed up for recitations for a day or two a question was asked. Some had a greater capacity than Kennedy, however, and would get him drunk. When he was on one of these carousals the trunk at his college boarding house was opened. By whom! Don't ask too many questions. As I say, the trunk was opened and there were found his instructions from the Pinkerton agency. He was a full-fledged detective after the *Hornet* men.

"The life that Kennedy lived the next few weeks must always live in his memory. Those who knew his occupation didn't give it away at once, but had their revenge all to themselves. Kennedy went over to the county fair and was most soundly thrashed by some one unknown. He went with a party to a lake eight miles out and had to foot it home. Money was no object to him, and more than one banquet was set up. The boys bled him, abused him, and then, making public who he was, Kennedy skipped by the light of the moon. Editors of the *Hornet* will know one Pinkerton detective anywhere if the man known at Allegheny college as Kennedy is still in their force."

"What became of the *Hornet* editors?"

"They were unearthed subsequently. One squealed. One who stood trial was acquitted of libel, and the matter was dropped. But some of them are prominent and wealthy men now."

It is an easy matter to avoid the [illegible] distress of coughs and colds by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is by far the best [illegible] ever brought into general use for coughs, colds and hoarseness. When the first symptoms of a cold appear, use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the cold can be broken up at once. Sold by L. Blumauer.

A Blow to Theosophists.

New York Press.

A Hindoo god has just been sold for [illegible]000. This is a great blow to the theosophists when it is remembered that an English race horse recently brought $85,000.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

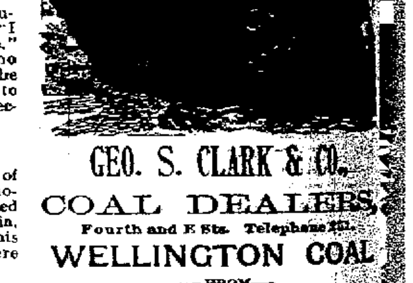
One of the Leading Men of the Country Makes an Assertion Which Is Appalling.

A well-known English scientist, now residing in New York, in conversation with a number of friends the other evening, said: "Did you know that two-thirds of all the deaths in the City of New York are from pneumonia or consumption? Alas! such is the case. What causes it? Carelessness. People have a cough in the morning, short breathing, and raise a little phlegm. Pshaw, they say, that is nothing. It is everything. It is the first step toward death. Next there is a tightness of the chest, and quickened pulse. Then chilliness at evening, with a slight feverishness, especially in the hands and feet. Then perspiration during the night, and sometimes a cough. Then loss of flesh. Then—"

The listeners were amazed, but the doctor continued:

"My friends, these are the sure signs of coming consumption. What can be done? Halt! Take prompt measures. Save yourself before it is too late. Care, and the right remedy, will do it. But it must be the right remedy. I know of but one that is certain. It is Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption. In several instances, after I have tried my utmost to give even relief, I have prescribed Dr. Acker's English Remedy, and it has acted almost like a miracle, not only relieving but permanently curing every one of the patients. I endorse the preparation as one of the most valuable additions to the practice of medicine."

How many despairing sufferers have prayed for something that would save them. How many anxious friends, seeing their loved ones pass slowly away, would have given even their lives to save the ones so dear. To all such the high experience above given comes as a warning and a Godsend.



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THE REVIVAL CONTINUES.

Mr. Moody, the Evangelist, Will Return To-Day and Resume Work.

The Exercises at the Tabernacle Last Evening—The Usual Song Service—Addresses by Drs Kummer and Gordon

Mr Moody will return from Astoria to-day and reopen the meetings at the Tabernacle this evening at 7 30 o clock and continue them through the week at 10 o clock in the morning at the First Presbyterian church, corner of Washington and Third streets and at 3 and 7 30 o clock in the afternoon at the Tabernacle

LAST EVENING'S SERVICES

At the Tabernacle last evening after a song service conducted by Mr George C Stebbins at 7 30 Rev Thomas Boyd read the scripture lesson from 2 Kings v chapter the story of Naaman Prayer by Mr M Winslow and Mr E G Wheeler

Rev Dr Alfred Kummer pastor of Taylor street M E church spoke from Mark 1 40 41 42 It was the story of Jesus and the leper The speaker represented sin in comparison with this dread disease and said there was a tendency to regard sin in too pleasant a light It is moral darkness it has dug every grave in this fair land of ours mourning would be unknown without it It has shorn all of their glory like Samp on on the lap of Delilah There is only one way to destroy sin stab it to the heart as Victor Hugo's hero in his Toilers of the Sea is pictured, not by lopping off here and there a little but make short work of it. God wants whole hearted service No one can serve two masters time t lont and all belong to God and he demands all No one can waste God given opportunities to do good and not be held responsible before heaven's bar Sins the doctor affirmed were of two classes, namely omission and commission Some are inclined to cologne and rosewater their sins of neglect, but time and talents wasted in cards dancing the ters and operas novel reading and the like are dangerous and not to be indulged in R pent of sin that the refreshing of God may come was Peter Cartwright's subject before a formal church and when they repented the shower fell from heaven

Sin is progressive in its nature and one will lead up to another and grow into our nature as the leprosy spread in the diseased man until he was beyond the recovery of any physician H s sin poisoned your nature? Then flee to Jesus of Nazareth and touch but the hem of his garment and thou shalt be made clean as was this poor unfortunate

Several solos were very effectually rendered by Mr Stebbins

REMARKS BY DR GORDON

Rev Dr John Gordon pastor of the First Baptist church, was introduced and said if he were to consult his own feelings he would dismiss the audience after Dr Kummer's remarks and open the inquiry meeting, as Mr Moody would if present What must I do to be saved?' Dr Gordon asked and answered by saying that cancerous diseases needed desperate remedies but many fatal maladies do not show themselves openly like leprosy cancer and the like, so many pass as clear and whole When they are moral lepers they need a remedy to cleanse them as much as the other

Now how are they to know they are sinners? Consult the bible which will show you. But many have no bible or use it as a Scotchman did in Chicago or another man who did not believe the book but as he read said Wife, if this book is right we are wrong' As he read on he said Wife, if this book is right we are lost Again he read on Wife if this book is right we may be saved and they were and so may all When a man is convinced of sin then will he cry out as did the Philippian jailer, What shall I do to be saved? and down to your heart will come ringing the answer Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ What is it to believe? The word believe, in the original, signifies a great rope of many strands Faith is the connecting cord between the heart of man and the great heart of God

A man not only needs to hold on but to hold on to the right thing One man sweeping on over Niagara may cling to the rope thrown him while another may grasp with all his might a piece of driftwood one is saved the other lost. All the difference was in the thing to which they clung Jesus Christ is the only rope of safety We are all under sin's condemnation poisoned by its sting, but Christ is the water of life offered as the only antidote

"There is a fountain filled with blood
Drawn from Immanuel's veins
And sinners, plunged beneath that flood
Lose all their guilty stains.

THE ADMISSION OF WASHINGTON

The Territorial Convention to be Held at Ellensburg January 3d

Olympia Partisan

Ellensburg some weeks since issued an invitation to the several cities of the territory to send delegates to a convention to be held in that city for the purpose of taking action in regard to the admission of the territory Spokane Falls followed and named January 8 1889 as the day Mayor Moran of Seattle has called a meeting of the city to arrange for the representation of that city

There can be no harm in a meeting of the citizens of the territory in a convention yet we fail to see just what unusual advantage is to be gained thereby What the intention and scope of this convention is to be we know not. If it is for an exchange and interchange of opinions it is all right But if its purposes are to ascertain the wish of the majority of those who might be in attendance and promulgate that plan as the only one upon which admission is sought or desired it is our opinion that there will be more contention than harmony and of division than unity The position of the *Partisan* upon the policy to be pursued by the republican party is already known The republicans have positive convictions upon the points to be settled by our admission and that of the other territories We are not anxious for our admission upon any compromise with the democrats whereby they will gain any political or partisan advantage The omnibus bill which the democratic caucus has decided shall be amended in certain particulars and passed is made up of partisanship It is manifestly unjust to Dakota and to Washington It does not hurry our admission but in our judgment delays it. Under the provisions of the Springer bill and its amendments there is no time before March 1890 that we would have representatives at Washington They would take their seats in the middle of the long session after all legislation for the states had been placed upon the calendar by the call of states That session so far as any advantage to the territory or rather the new state of Washington is concerned would be lost and we would be compelled to begin with the short session in which there is really no new business done

It is our opinion that President Harrison will convene the 51st congress in extra session about the 30th of April This congress contains a majority who are our political friends They will shorten up the time allowed or named in the democratic measure and we can begin business as a state with the meeting of congress December 1889

We ask our republican friends to examine the omnibus bill together with the amendments thereto and conclude then the character of the sop is upon which the democratic majority in this congress propose to feed us We are in favor of separate political action by the majority party in this territory upon this question The democrats will in good faith stand by the amended democratic proposition which we honestly believe the republicans should not accept because of the delay proposed and the insincere proposition concerning the division of Dakota and the proposition to admit New Mexico So far as our observation and knowledge of the condition of Utah and New Mexico goes we would infinitely prefer the polygamy of Utah to the greaser peonage of New Mexico Both elements should be prohibited from any voice in the control of our government The action of this proposed convention will not voice the sentiments of either party, but will most probably be a weak compromise of the position of both

By the grace of democratic favor we have waited eight years for the opening of the door and the invitation to enter, which would have been accepted upon almost any terms. We do not deem it a great hardship to wait for three months more, when our friends will dispense the hospitality in the house of state and we will be a welcome guest entering upon perfect equality with all the others There is no great reason for a hurried compromise We have no confidence in any repentance we have ever heard of by the democratic party Republicans study this well

LIGHTHOUSE BUILDING.

The Work Now in Progress on Lonely Destruction Island

A correspondent at Destruction island writes as follows to the *Post Intelligencer* under date of November 25 It is proper to add that since that time the lighthouse tender Manzanita has called at the island with election returns and other necessaries

I send you the following lines from this out of the way place where a party of men are at work erecting buildings for a light and fog signal station to be established by the government

The island is about forty five miles south of Cape Flattery being nearly half way between that place and Gray's Harbor and three miles from the mainland The top is about one-half mile by one eighth mile leg of mutton in shape nearly level and covered by an extremely dense growth of brush The soil is very rich and about eighteen inches deep The sides are steep the average elevation is about seventy two feet the upper fifty feet being of earth rests on a series of rock ridges which extend to the west and north in long low reef and give the island its appropriate name or the reefs are certainly destruction to any vessel that touches them Several wrecks have occurred on the island the latest being that of the Cassandra Adams last summer the broken parts of her hull scattered around are grimly suggestive and show well the destructive power of the surf and rocks

The only native inhabitants we find here are the field mice and these are in great quantities the cook affirms that he has killed thousands since he arrived two months ago At first they were not timid but very familiar, running all over the quarters during the day into the beds and across the men's faces at night, so many have been killed and frightened and having obtained a good cat from the Indians we now see but few The Indians some of whom fish around here and live on the island a short time during the sealing season, hold the mice as sacred thinking them spirits or something of that kind They warned us not to kill any saying that if we did a great tidal wave would come up and sweep us away

The largest and most powerful apparatus will be placed here The light will be a first order flashing light shown from a brick and iron tower eighty feet high, the fog signal will be a steam siren of the first class with duplicate machinery throughout The accessory structures are two small buildings for storing mineral oil two dwellings for keepers a barn containing also a shop tool and store room cisterns for storing rainwater a large steam derrick platform tramway and car for landing supplies hoisting them up the bluff and distributing them to the buildings

Work was commenced three months ago and much has been done in spite of great difficulty in landing material and the delays of a large amount of extremely bad weather. Our mail facilities are naturally somewhat irregular as we have to depend upon the schooner which brings material for the work Sometimes a canoe comes from the Indian agency at Quillayute where there is a post office that receives mail once a week The following incident well shows the uncertainty of our communications The schooner left here on the 5th inst, for Seattle and appeared in sight on her return last Sunday a week ago to-day but the wind gave out and she lay there only about ten miles away till late in the afternoon when a gale from the wrong direction came up, she headed out to sea and we have seen nothing of her since You can imagine our disappointment. Not only are we anxious for news from our sweethearts but we would like to know who is to be our next president

H. C. G

VOORHEES IGNORED

His Constituents Seem to Forget That They Have a Delegate

Olympia Partisan

If delegate Voorhees has any sensibilities left he must smart under the treatment he has received at the hands of his constituents This treatment is not confined more to republicans than democrats When the death of Chief Justice Boyle was announced the people of the Third judicial district were confronted by an actual calamity in regard to accumulated litigation besides the whole territory was affected by reason of the fact that the January term of the supreme court could practically do no business if the position was not filled at once

The representative men of the territory went to work with a will everything aid and assistance by telegrams regardless of party Senators Dolph and Mitchell were called upon as well as other senators and members of congress but during all this time no one thought of Voorhees No one thought of calling upon him in this great emergency there was none so poor as to do him that honor It is to be hoped it will be a long time before the good people of Washington territory are again afflicted with one who is so absolutely a conspicuous nobody

AN ALABAMA STORY

A Snake That Liked Persimmons and So the Darkey Escaped

Recently Madison Jolly a well known negro of Greene county was attacked by a large rattlesnake about three miles from here says the Gainesville Ala *Messenger* He threw his bundle down and made for the nearest tree which happened to be a large persimmon tree loaded with ripe fruit into which he quickly climbed knocking off some of the ripe persimmons as he made his way up into the tree When the snake arrived at the foot of the tree instead of climbing up after the negro he began to eat the fruit which had fallen to the ground After the snake had finished devouring all the persimmons in sight he began to coil himself around the tree preparatory to climbing it The frightened negro seeing the snake had eaten the fallen persimmons, gathered a handful and threw them to the ground Then the snake uncoiled from the tree and began to eat the fruit the darkey had thrown down

This was repeated several times when the darky bethought himself of a small vial of morphine, which he was carrying home to his sick wife He split open several persimmons and emptied the contents of the vial upon them and dropped them to his snakeship who immediately ate them The drug acted like a charm upon the snake, and he was soon lying helpless upon the ground The negro climbed down and ran to a house near by and secured help and returned and dispatched the snake lying helpless from the effects of the morphine The snake was eighteen feet long six inches in diameter and had forty four rattles and a button on the end of his tail and had been the terror of Tubb's creek swamp for the past twenty five or thirty years

Arizona's Underground Lake

The Tombstone *Prospector* has gathered further information about the underground lake in the Huachua mountains discovered by two miners while following up a ledge The cave was visited and the roof of it found entirely dry while the water was clear as crystal A number of human bones were found Also some relics of ancient pottery The cave was explored for 300 feet, but no estimate of its extent could be formed The fact that it had not been discovered before is due to the entire absence of any opening existing until the discoverers of the ledge had picked away some loose rock at a point on the ledge where work had evidently been done many years ago

For the Newspaper Thieving Fiend

New York Sporting World

A folded sheet iron newspaper (imitation) designed for those prowling and dishonest persons who steal papers that do not belong to them is an innovation that will be hailed with delight by all honest news dealers The paper contains a rat trap attachment and a buzz saw which is worked by concealed machinery duly and properly wound up in the morning A tramp or dishonest person pouncing on the newspaper sets the machinery in motion, the iron jaws of the rat trap close over the hand of the thief and the saw gets in its fine work with the most discouraging effect on the kleptomaniac.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
For Abuse of Alcohol.
It relieves the depression therefrom.

CHRISTMAS OVER THE WAY.

Various News Notes Gathered By the East Portland Reporter.

A Small Blaze—Light Fingured Burglars—Building Collapsed—Accumulation of Packages—Skating Prospects—Foundation Finished

Last night about 6 quite an excitement was caused by a small blaze on the roof of Fritz Kranz's saloon The fire was caused by a defective flue It caused quite a blaze, and it illuminated the neighborhood all around A bucket of water was quickly dashed on the blaze before it got under much headway and it was extinguished No alarm was sounded and none was necessary A very large crowd collected and there was great alarm until it was known that all danger was passed By prompt action a serious fire was averted

SEVERAL BURGLARIES

Within the past two weeks there have been several robberies committed in residences during the absences of families Christmas eve while the family were away some thief entered a house and made off with a large amount of clothing It would be well for people to be very careful about leaving money or valuables at their homes at night when they are away

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES

Christmas was more generally observed in the churches and private families than ever before At St Francis (Catholic) church the music was grand exceeding anything ever attempted on the east side while the decorations were magnificent At the Methodist church last night a splendid entertainment with a fine program me was rendered There was a large attendance The character entertainment given in the Christian church Tenth and J street was a great success The exercises in the St. David's church were very entertaining The church was nicely decorated throughout

BUILDING IN DANGER

Last night about 7 o'clock a loud noise was heard like the crushing of timbers on the dock of the Standard box factory at the foot of L street. On investigation it was found that one side of the dryer house belonging to Mark Levy of Portland had been crushed outward The full extent of the damage could not be ascertained, nor was the cause of the accident found out but it seemed as if something inside had collapsed and crushed the side outward

MISSING PACKAGES

A great many packages have been left at the depot or waiting room of the Portland & Vancouver Railroad Company within the past few days for various points out on the road without paying for the same Some have been forwarded but there is an accumulation of articles which the company will not forward If their owners want them they had better call for them

SKATING IN PROSPECT

A few days of cold weather will cause ice to cover the lakes along the Portland & Vancouver railroad and furnish fine skating Desiring a little recreation of that kind one can take the train and go right out to the lakes spend an hour and return on the same in a very comfortable manner

NEW MACHINERY

A new boiler and engine have been contracted for by the owners of the Standard box factory at the foot of L street and will soon be here The large increase in the business of the factory has rendered these improvements necessary

FOUNDATION AND ENGINE HOUSE.

The foundation and engine house of the water company for the new compound Worthington pump were finished last week and are now all ready for the pump when it arrives from New York

NEW COTTAGES

The vacant block on J street between Tenth and Eleventh formerly the property of school district No 21 will soon be covered with cottages

GOING TO THE COUNTRY

Misses Emma and Mable Arrington and Mrs Lannie Wells leave for Hubbard to-day They will spend a week near there visiting friends

PERSONAL

Mr L Stracke has returned from a two weeks visit to the Sound country He says he noticed remarkable activity in all directions

FOR THE CABINET

OAKLAND Cal Dec 11 1888

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

There appears to be an impression in the public mind that President Harrison may look to the Pacific states for a statesman to fill a place in his cabinet, and in view of the influence of these states in the late election—especially in view of the splendid achievements of Oregon—this expectation seems not unreasonable In the event of a selection from these states is not Oregon entitled to the preference provided she can furnish a man whose appointment would be good politics and whose abilities are of high order" I put *good politics* as the primary condition because where a hundred men can be found anyone of whom would be personally well equipped for the duties of the office as is the case on the Pacific coast to-day it may be taken for granted that the selection of a cabinet minister will be made with reference to other considerations than that of ability and integrity these being always assumed as things of course when a name is mentioned in connection so great an office

It would be good politics to select Hon George H Williams of Portland To abilities of the highest order he adds the important qualification of a national and international reputation as a statesman—a reputation acquired by a course of public service a judge senator cabinet minister and high commissioner to settle great questions of international law and obligation in all of which the broadest statesmanship characterized his conduct The appointment of such a man would be at once recognized throughout the union as a fit and natural thing to be done, and that alone would make it good politics where the relations of the appointee to his party and to the leading men in it stand unquestioned Oregon and California have many men of undoubted qualifications for any position so far as personal character and abilities are concerned but in Judge Williams more than in any other man in either of these states are combined all the elements both of character and reputation, which ought to determine the choice Suppose THE OREGONIAN should take pains to obtain an expression of public opinion on the subject might not the result prove of advantage to the state? California is engaged—very properly—in working up sentiment in favor of her eminent men why not Oregon?

Your very truly N L H

'Regulators' in Idaho

The Weiser *Leader* says that some of the leading men of that place will organize a band to be known as the Regulators whose business it will be to regulate a few trifling irregularities conspicuous in that neighborhood They will not do any lynching but they do propose to make ablebodied married men take care of and provide for their families It is claimed that they propose to allow no man to squander his money for whisky and gamble while his wife and children are at home suffering from hunger and cold Some may ask How is this to be done?' This plan is simple easy and plain The Regulators propose to give the party or parties due notice to desist brace up take care of their families and be men and if they fail to obey the whipping post will be resorted to.

A Hint to Lord Salisbury.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The friends of James Russell Lowell say that he would like to have the ministership of England upon the change of administration. Would it not be far more appropriate for Mr Lowell to seek the English ministership to the United States? He is so English, you know

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars, also second-class sleepers through to the East via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No 2 Washington street.

EARLY DAYS.

A Story Told by a Former Resident of Oregon.

Judge Orange Jacobs Gives an Incident of Life on the Plains in 1852—A Fragment of History Personal and Otherwise

Judge Orange Jacobs formerly of Oregon, now a resident of Seattle publishes this sketch in the Seattle *Times*

I crossed the plains in 1852 Although the fortunate owner of two good horses I hired my provisions blankets and clothing hauled so that I could walk or ride hunt or fish go and come as I pleased

On the afternoon of the 17th day of July an oppressively hot and sultry day our train descended from a high and volcanic table land to the narrow valley of Burnt river in Southeastern Oregon The way down was through a long narrow and treeless canyon into which the sun poured with focal power This canyon and, in fact Burnt river valley is the home of the festive rattlesnake He is of the large yellow species fierce when in his war moods and deadly when from his spiral coil battery he pours at once its venom and its length

Impatient with the slow progress we were making—myself and three other young men that might resolve that in the morning we would dissolve our connection with the train and hasten with longer marches and quickened pace to our journey's end Accordingly early in the morning we packed our provisions blankets and other personal effects on my two horses and bidding adieu to our whilom companions shouldered our rifles and with rebutting faith in our ability to protect ourselves started on Our course was up the narrow silent and gloomy valley of Burnt river The banks of the river were fringed with a stunted growth of cottonwood and poplar On either side were high and treeless hills of red earth and rocks—the still remaining evidence of the presence of tremendous igneous agencies in the far distant past and which no doubt gave the river its name We camped at noon on a small brooklet which came rollicking down from its canyon home until it reached the valley and then embossomed in willows and tall rye grass flowed silently on to the more noisy and pretentious river A short distance from camp in a sunny glen we discovered an abundance of servise berries and black currants large luscious, and fully ripe Having tasted no fruit of any kind for over three months that noonday repast was not only greatly relished by us but it awakened associations of home and home life As we feasted we talked of sister mother and the bright eyed girls far away All things enjoyable must have an end

It was time to move on In our return to camp we came across a monster rattlesnake coiled up and defiant in his lonely home Having heard it said that tobacco was a deadly poison to this snake we concluded to stop long enough to verify or disprove this saying We cut some long willow switches and split the larger end into which we fastened a quantity of strong fine cut chewing tobacco moistened so that the juice would flow freely and then presented it to his worthy snakeship with our compliments He struck it three times viciously We could not induce him to strike it any more He had got a quantity of the juice and some of the tobacco in his mouth It manifestly had taken all the viciousness out of him He was evidently subjugated He began to slowly uncoil and as he lay at full length a tremor passed over him and he was seemingly dead but for fear he might recover we bruised his head not with our heels but with stone

In stating this little incident I have wandered somewhat from the thread of my narrative I do this for two reasons First to show that I am a lover of experimental science, and second to show that the filthy weed may be put to good purposes

Late that afternoon we made our last camp in the dismal valley of Burnt river The next morning we made an early start, and found ourselves on a high sagebrush plateau just as old sol was lifting his fiery rim above the eastern horizon To me an alkaline plain covered with unsightly sagebrush burnt with fervent heat destitute of water and animate with no carol of bird or hum of insect is the very symbol of desolation a silent monotonous and dreary waste fit only for the habitation of lizards horned toads and other reptiles Such to a great extent was the prospect before us We consulted our guide book and learned that the only water for over forty miles was a well or spring near the road some twenty miles distant

We pushed on The day was intensely hot Two o'clock came and three and four but no spring We had evidently in our headlong earnestness to make distance overlooked it The sun went down in a bank of clouds whose storm heads loomed above the Blue mountains which were to our left. Darkness came on The gleam of lightning and the sullen roar of distant thunder warned us that a storm was coming The fast ascending clouds soon covered the sky and the darkness became intense We called a halt and decided to top for the night We unpacked our horses and turned them loose with trail ropes fastened to their necks By the friendly aid of the lightning we were able to spread our blankets amid the sage brush I must confess as I lay that night wrapped in my blankets with a saddle for my pillow startled ever and anon by the lightning's earful glare and listening to the rolling thunder as it reverberated with many voices through the canyons of the Blue mountains a spirit of absolute lonliness came over me I was homesick I thought of my father's home where there was comfort and abundance I was also troubled with the thought that our horses might hopelessly wander away in that night of storm But balmy sleep—tired nature's sweet restorer soon put an end to these melancholy reflections I slept soundly despite the storm and did not awake until the gray streaks of morning streamed up the eastern sky When fairly awake I leaped from my blankets uncovered and examined my rifle and after buckling on my belt in which were a Colt's navy revolver and a hunting knife and without disturbing my companion I started on a hunt for our horses I soon found their trail and hastened on with quickened speed I found them about three miles from camp in a beautiful little valley covered with grass and through which flowed a small streamlet of pure cold water After quenching my thirst and filling my canteen I mounted my favorite animal and rode back to camp the others following I arrived at camp before my companions had awakened I aroused them with a wild whoop and treated them all from the contents of my canteen We speedily hastened onward in search of green fields and especially of running brooks About 8 o clock we came to a tributary of Powder river where we cooked our breakfast not having eaten anything but hard tack for over twenty four hours

We made a late camp on the afternoon of that day on Grand Ronde river The evening of the next day found us on the west bank of the Umatilla river These long and forced marches had begun to tell unfavorably upon our horses I was reminded of the declaration that man had better bottom and finer staying qualities than any other animal save possibly the wolf whose long gallop can tire the hounds deep bate and the hunter's fire Inured to hardship and in perfect health with no surplus flesh and with muscles hardened by over 3000 miles of travel mostly on foot the wolf even could ill afford to give us percentage in a race that involved staying qualities Our camp being an excellent one grass wood and water as well as fish and game, being abundant we decided to remain for three days to recruit our jaded horses

While out hunting the next day I came upon the camp of a white man about a mile up the valley from our camp I made bold to appear at the door of his tent and found a middle aged and jolly looking man who received me with an open handed and hearty cordiality With a smile he told me that his name was Kane and that he was the Indian agent for that portion of Oregon In answer to his inquiries I told him all I remembered about myself and he as a compensation gave me a brief synopsis of his personal history The conversation soon turned on Indian habits and customs, the numerical strength of the tribes in the great Columbia basin, their war tendencies and their desire of and capacity for a higher civilization, at least so far as the tribes under his immediate supervision were concerned He argued that they had already passed from the purely savage state to the pastoral; that they were owners of large bands of horses, and had made a commendable start in the acquisition of horned cattle and were very desirous of increasing their stock He said that quite a number of individual Indians owned from 100 to 5 000 head of horses and to convince you he said that these Indians desire to advance in the line of a higher civilization I may mention the fact that a Cayuse chief, the fortunate owner of over 2000 head of horses and who has an only and lovely daughter, offers to give 600 head of valuable horses to any respectable white man who will marry his daughter settle down among them and teach them agriculture He gave a glowing description of this maidenly flower born to blush unseen and waste her sweetness on the bunchgrass plain Touched by the inspiration of his eloquence I inadvertently expressed a desire to see this incomparable princess The agent responded that he had business with the chief and that he would accompany me on the morrow to his camp situated about six miles up the valley Nine o clock in the morning was fixed for starting I returned to our camp rehearsed to my companions the incidents of the day and donned my very rather limited wardrobe Be not alarmed gentle reader I am not about to tell you what my attire was on that interesting occasion Suffice it to say it was becoming an American sovereign

At the appointed time I was at the agent's camp Two horses saddled and with ropes around their lower jaws for bridles were in readiness I jumped on the one allotted to me and as I was the best shorted and shyed I mounted it was gentle I correctly so was he emphatic in wer As I drew held him However as I jumped into the saddle He then gave a whoop and we bounded away at a furious speed At the distance of two miles or more I found him willing to yield to the pressure of his rein and to check in his headlong pace We arrived at the Indian village about 10 A. M It was situated on the margin of the river in a beautiful grove of timber It consisted of a dozen or more conical shaped tents We rode up to the front of the principal tent and dismounted and hitched our horses by dropping the trail rope on the ground The chief came out to meet us and his reception of the agent seemed to be very cordial I was introduced as his friend and we shook hands and said kahowa to each other We entered the tent There was no furniture so we were seated on a roll of bedclothing next to the wall An animated conversation was kept up between the chief and the agent I did not understand the Indian dialect nor could I then speak the classic jargon hence I had plenty of time and opportunity for observation My eyes rolled around the somewhat contracted royal mansion I saw a dumpy female there of middle age with a heavy but knotted and uncombed head of hair silently engaged in ornamenting a new pair of moccasins with steel and glass beads This could not be the princess The agent told me that the chief desired to talk with me about the incoming immigration I assented the agent acting as interpreter This conversation ending I went out to take more accurate survey of the village While standing in front of the chief's tent a young Indian woman riding astride of a very fine horse approached the tent. She reined up her steed a few feet in front of me, showed a little astonishment at my presence and lightly dismounted without any assistance from me That was the princess She tarried for a moment to pet her horse thus giving me an excellent chance for observation While I cannot say that her form was sylph like and elegant yet her features were not irregular nor her form misshapen She was of medium hight and stood erect Her head was covered with a luxuriant growth of dark coarse hair flowing over her shoulders and extending down to her waist It was neatly combed around her neck she had several strings of different colored beads large and of bogus pearls she had on a short gown closely fitting her neck and body and extending to her knees it was made out of soft buckskin and was tastefully ornamented with beads and fringed around the bottom, her lower limbs were wrapped in buckskin legging with fringed tripes at the sides, her feet were covered with a neat pair of moccasins ornamented with beads, such was the chieftain's daughter as I then saw her She dashed by me and entered the tent I soon after followed I judged from the long and inquiring stare of the mother and the quick and debashed look of the daughter that the agent and chief were talking about me and I subsequently learned that such was the fact

By invitation of the chief we stayed for dinner I will not detain you by a description of the repast After dinner we smoked the pipe of peace and friendship then bid adieu to the chieftain and rode back to our camp The next day I went up to the agent's camp and wrote for the Detroit *Free Press* a description of the Umatilla valley and the surrounding country stated the number of Indians residing there their mode of life their habits and customs together with their desire for civilization I stated the generous offer of the Cayuse chief and closed with a glowing description of the dusky princess I mailed the letter at The Dalles

In due time we arrived in the Willamette valley Over three months elapsed before I received a copy of the *Press* containing my letter By a strange perversion the printer had changed the word cayuse into Hans This explained a mystery Quite a number of letters directed to the chief of the Hans Indians care of the superintendent of Indian affairs of Oregon had been received by him, no one knew anything about the Hans Indians These letters were afterwards published in the Oregon papers I will give from memory a synopsis of two of them The first was written by a Michigan man and he was indorsed by Lewis Cass, Henry Ward Beecher and many other noted persons It was a plain, straightforward letter, and unconditionally accepted the chieftain's offer He desired to be specially notified that he might come on to accept his patrimony and open his agricultural school The other letter was written by a Virginian He was endorsed by the senators of that state and most of its members of congress a daguerreotype accompanied the letter This gallant gentleman stated to the chief that he would scorn to accept the hand of the daughter unless he could first win her heart He flattered himself however that he would have no difficulty in that matter The whole tone of the letter was that of a regular masher I do not know whether these letters ever reached the chief and his fair dusky daughter or not nor do I know whether he was blessed or cursed with a white son in law or not My belief is that the perverseness of that Detroit printer obstructed the civilization of a tribe

In conclusion the jolly Indian agent has been gathered to his fathers years ago The bow has fallen from the nerveless grasp of the generous chieftain The princess may still be alive If so and her eyes by chance should fall upon these lines, she will no doubt remember the bashful and ungallant young man who met her in front of her royal father's mansion in the beautiful Umatilla valley in 18[illegible]

A FARMER'S MISFORTUNE.

He Tried Soaking the Corn in Whisky With Disastrous Results

Farmer Crowder had finished planting his corn but his heart was heavy He knew the crows were whetting their bills to pull up the corn as soon as it appeared above the surface says the Atlanta *Journal*

I'll tell you how to get away with the crows said neighbor Stokes

How?

Get you a gallon of mean whisky and soak some corn in it till it gets full of the stuff and then scatter it broadcast in the field The black rascals will eat it and get drunk, and then you can catch 'em and pull their head off That beats pizen or shoot in

In a few days Farmer Crowder met his friend Stokes

Well how's craps?' queried Stokes

My corn's bodaciously ruint replied Crowder doleful'y I tried that 'ere scheme of your n and it's a humbug I soaked the corn and scattered it one day and next mornin I went down to the new groun to see how it worked '

Found em drunk eh?'

Found nothin I hearn a devil of a fuss down nigh the branch an' went to see what it was Thar was a dad blasted old crow what had gathered up all the whisky corn an had it on a stump, an he was retailin 't out to the others givin 'em one grain o that sort for three grains o' my planted corn an' dirged ef they hadn clawed up that field in sections "

'Twas a Lucky Hit.

Indianapolis Journal.

What a lucky thing it was that the administration, instead of dismissing the British minister and sending ships to demand satisfaction of Hayti, did not bounce the Haytian minister and send the ships to England.

For delicacy, for purity and for improvement of the complexion nothing equals Pozzoni's Powder.

PORT TOWNSEND.

New Buildings and Business Enterprises Springing Up.

Jailbirds Who Had Secured Their Freedom Recaptured—Salaries of Custom House Officials Still Unpaid.

PORT TOWNSEND Dec 22 —The commercial dock and warehouses have been leased to a California firm who are going to carry on an extensive general commission business, and attend to commission business solely Their first consignment arrived to-day from San Francisco on the three masted schooner Premier and consisted of thirty tons of hay, 500 barrels of lime potatoes, oats etc. The firm undoubtedly understand what they are about and have come to stay

This is another evidence of how the town is growing as this dock has been built only five or six months and there are about all the business houses upon it that it can conveniently accommodate The necessity of more docks and wharves is becoming more apparent every day as the tide of immigration is steadily flowing this way and the demand for stores and water front business property is far in excess of the supply at present so much so that the James & Hastings syndicate have decided to push the work up on their new building at the corner of Taylor and Water streets as fast as money and labor can do it The plans of this building which were prepared by E H Fischer of Seattle call for a building 60x95 feet three stories high and basement The street floor is divided into three stores all of which are already rented The second and third stories are to be devoted entirely to offices making a total of forty five rooms and three stores The outside of the building will be a combination front—brick and iron—with French plate glass front windows The whole structure will cost when completed, not less than $30,000, and the contractor Mr D N McPhee of Victoria claims that when completed which will be about April 1, there will be few better buildings upon the Sound

This same syndicate are at work receiving plans for another building to be built at the corner of Taylor and Water streets This building will take the place of the ramshackle building at present upon that corner and will be 56 6 feet by 100 feet, three stories high with stores upon the entire Taylor street front, with French plate glass windows The two upper floors will be offices fitted up with wash basins and closets trimmed with hard woods and all in first-class style Mr Hastings says that it is likely before they decide they will make a four story building and have an elevator in the building in which case they will put in boilers of sufficient capacity to heat the whole building thus doing away with the trouble of stoves and fire-places Work upon this building will commence about February

In addition to this building, Messrs Hastings are contracting for twelve Queen Anne cottages upon the hill They will be of the latest approved designs and will be mostly eight and ten room houses These improvements all to be made by two citizens, tend to show the unbounded confidence they have in the future of this city

Mr A L Smith, the Portland architect who drew the plans and has the supervision of the $150 000 Dunsmuir mansion at Victoria to-day said that he had just completed plans and was about to let a contract for a very fine twelve-room house of colonial style for Mr Hill that the building will be located upon the corner adjoining where Mr Hill now lives It will be two stories and an attic high finished in redwood and everything the finest that can be secured It will cost at least $15 000 and will be completed about the first of June Mr Smith is looking for offices in this city as he intends opening a branch office here.

THE JAIL BIRDS CAGED.

The sheriff returned last night and reported that he was unable to find any trace of the prisoners who so successfully broke jail the night before He was out all day but heard nothing neither had his specials whom he had at Ludlow Hadlock, Irondale Lukey's and Keymes Landings He sent a posse of men to Payne's camp upon the other side of the peninsula, but nothing was seen of them in that direction. Late last night Chief of Police Finn saw three men lounging in the dark on the Taylor street wharf Upon nearing them they broke away and ran in opposite directions Blowing his whistle he gave chase, and after a long run succeeded in capturing two while the third was caught by the jailer from whom they had escaped They proved to be three of the men who had escaped the previous night Their names are Joseph Morton F Williams and Moses Connors They are young men, the oldest not over 23 They said that the whole plan of escape was planned by Davenport who told them that if they succeeded in getting out of jail they could never be recaptured, as he knew every foot of ground in the vicinity Upon this guarantee they made the break and when the jailer came down the trap in the evening to lock them in their cells, Davenport caught and gagged him while Donnell secured his hands Taking his two revolvers they then ascended the trap and jumping upon the jailer's two assistants after throwing them down the trap shut the door and securely locked it then quietly walked out of jail free They immediately broke for the woods and after getting out near the race track the night was so severe and the rain had wet them so thoroughly that Davenport turned back, stating that he was going to give himself up Donnell went with him and that is the last seen or known of them The other three worked their way through the woods till they reached the beach at the straits, where they stayed all day The hunger and the bad weather broke their spirits and they came back to town to give themselves up They say that they really felt glad to know they would be under shelter and get food They express sorrow for having made the break, as they are afraid that it will hurt their cases as they claim that they are locked up for a burglary which they know nothing of They say that they can prove their innocence and wish their trial was not delayed, as they are sure of acquittal.

NO CUSTOM HOUSE SALARIES PAID

Much indignation is expressed among the business men of the city at the way the custom house here is conducted Since the removal of the collector for this district, about the last of October there has been no one in charge with sufficient authority to sign the pay rolls which are now due This is the third month that this condition of affairs has existed and not only is it unjust to the business of the town but here are the holidays at hand and the employes many of whom are men of families, will be pinched to make the usual purchases attendant to this time of the year It is one more case where the carelessness of some one person is the cause of much trouble worriment and annoyance to many and should be immediately brought to the notice of the president.

A SCARED COON

The Trick of a Clever Ventriloquist Who Produced Very Amusing Results

Ventriloquism is a very amusing act and some of the great masters in it have made it seem to partake of the supernatural Of course it isn't anything more or less than a speaking from the throat, says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*

One time about a score of years ago a party of Pittsburgers went down the Ohio a few miles for a coon hunt. They went I'm told to the wooded banks of Big Sewickley creek One of the party was a ventriloquist of unusual skill

The sport began early, the dogs starting a fine coon which, however took to a tree at once It reached a secure place, and the point at issue at once became how to dislodge the prey A colored gentleman luckily had been brought along for use in just such emergencies He was told to climb the tree and make the coon come down This he started to do and had reached the first limb above the party's heads—the coon was a branch higher—when the ventriloquist, so veracious men who were present assure me, threw his voice up so that it appeared to come from the hunted animal saying "Get down out o this, you black villain!"

The colored gentleman slid down the tree with fearful speed, and nothing would induce him to go aloft again. He said the coon had said in so many words that he wasn't to be interfered with, and he (the colored gentleman) didn't propose to meddle "with no coon that talks like a Christian."

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON.

J A Nichols, Ayer, Cal
P F Gogan, Bridal Veil
F Ladyick, do
G W Bird, N P R R
S R Welch, Oregon City
Dr Shelton, Eugene
C Taylor Dayton
R F Baker Newport, Or
F J Newton, Watertown
E H Hietzhausen, F Grov
A S Stubbins, Vnovr bcks
J W Talmage, New York
T F Rogers, McMinnville
J W Campbell, Zanesville
D Canper, Liverpool

ESMOND.

R B Wilson, St Paul
B Davis, do
R J Fisher, Chicago
F B Chandlin, San Fran
F D Higbee, Chicago
J Manning, Topeka
B F Franklin, Memphis
Mr Donover do
Mrs Putnam, Denver
O K Porter, Corvallis
W C Johnston, Irwin
F W Brice, Dalles
R W Tompkins, Westport
W Thompson & w, Denver
W V Webster Newton
W Kline, Walla Walla
Mrs Simpson, New York
J Mahoney Kansas City
A Dorning, Shoalwater
E L Stone, Mission Lake
Mrs M S Stone, do
T Frank, do
A C Darr & w, Dayton
L M Evans, do
G A Lyons, Dalles

GILMAN.

F Brooks Seattle
F M Bronson Cheyenne
H I Reese Pullman
C A Smith Helena
F A Tubbs Alasko
C H Clark Chicago
Eugenie Cable, N Y
J H McIlwain St Louis
J A Rossi, Kansas
D F Gilmore Fossel
J Hammer Chicago
D H Priest Philadelphia
R C Washburn Seattle
A C Lresley Phila
Capt Lawrence, Andes
H Frank N Y
J G Crisp Missouri
E C Goldsmith Ohio
S M Jacobson, San Fran
M Mayer, do
Mrs N G Miller, do
H E Lewis, do
J H Fannin, Jr, do
J R Mayes, do
J A Taggard, do
P St Mary, do
C G Betts, do
Jas Henry, do
B I Lucas, do
J Benson, do
Miss H C Reese, Aurora
L B Reck, Dalles
F M Morgan, do
A G Parker do
J M Foster, Chicago

ST CHARLES.

H Ray San Francisco
W H Smith do
J Wade & wf Ruappa
J W Watts Lafayette
Wm Barnes, do
J Clark, Oregon City
R J Watson Salem
M Peiser, Albany
A P Warren, Cella
W Reed do
E H Studley do
M J Purlght, Vancouver
W S Dixon Wichita
W C Rutledge Ellensbg
C H Smith Helena
Q A Brooks, Pt Townsnd
C Spangler Oregon City
G Stanton Ky
C W Maygee Bradbury
F B Field Oregon City
Mrs R McIntyre Sauvies
T H Hubbard Salem
J A Wilson Kelso
C A Black & wf, Astoria
I W Aldrich Bridal Veil
T R McArron Rays Ldg
A J Johnson do
H Humble, Astoria
P Davis, Silverton
J Aurbach, N Y
T H Walsh, O R & N
J D Vogel, do
D Vane San Francisco
E Lemon, do
T H Windham, Whatcom
T Chandler, San Franco
J A Jackson Victoria
D McLaurin, do
A J James, do
J R P Sullivan Lexington
J C French, Cal
C H Connor, La Grande
J B Young, Eugene
Mrs M J Atwell, Cascade
Miss E Blackwood, do
Mrs McDonald, City

INTERNATIONAL.

L Pemillard Kansas C'y
W M Lecompte, do
W J Smith, W W
W H Watson, do
Sarah Tageny, Kansas
Jno McGrew, do
Jno McDuff, do
E Grintman, Rock Cr
M Woods, Vancouver
Frances Cossick, Albina
E Buttleworth, do
W E Young, S F
W F Frailes, Idaho
G Elwell do
A Keller Omaha
P M Daily N Y
W E Slack Denver
H F Howe, Kansas
M A Wedrick, Colfax
H Dufferding, Minn
A B Allison, do
A A Davis do
D M Walton Marysville
Theo S Kearns, Mont
E M Haas, Omaha
Sanford Tilley, Omaha,
Dora Tilley, do
J Phegly, wf & ch, Kan
R Wilson & son, do
Mr & Mrs Stillman do
A P Oliver, Newburg
L H Wolf, do
H Crater, do
J B Williams, McMnvle
R H Post, Tacoma
H Wilson, do
J McDonald, do
Jno Dobbin, Union, Or
L J Hill, Kansas
Chas Martin Union, Or
J M Blum, Illinois
T W Clark, Kansas City
C M Hall, Aberdeen
T O Dannick, Colo
Geo Slausson, N P R R
Max Horaday, do
Gean Dillinger, Dalles
Jno Keith, LaGrande

MERCHANTS.

H C Kell, Tacoma
W Stafford, do
O L Tonsh do
Geo Wilson do
J W Woodhill, do
W J Kirr, do
A M Archer, do
J Boaz, Kalama
J B Parker, do
J A Catto do
J Grentezel, Seattle
F M Truley, do
J O Callaway, Pendleton
J A Callaway, do
H F Sturgeon, Dalles
J H Moffett, do
Geo Cooney Denver
C P Wakeman, Chicago
N Smith, St Paul
C Edwards, do
J R Yeomans, do
J H Perry, do
E H Westbrook, Walla W
Chas J Hust, Iowa
F Bullock, Seattle
A J Edwards, Maine
F M Brown, Seattle
R H Brown, do
F B Hill, do
Mrs A T Mears, Silverton
G Bain, do
J M Davis, do
H Tallow, Ellensburg
Mrs Hendricks, Yamhill
Miss Hendricks do
C Christenson, Astoria
H Christenson, do
P Hallock, do
B S Petty, do
R V Splane, Walla Walla
A C Burrows, do
W B Henderson, Helena
F Holland, do
A D Bellow & sn, do
M Ballow, do
J Gilmore, LaGrande
F McCullough, Tacoma
W H Mountjoy, do
D Burns, Seattle
M J Harris, do
B H Reford, do
J Gaylor, Iowa
Al Green Kas
R H Wakefield, Seattle
J D Wright, N Y
M Foley, Montana
H H Handley, do
T D Maxey, Neb

MEN WHO THINK.

What the Rev. J. E. Coenour, of Portland, Thinks of Dr. Darrin's Method of Treatment.

It is a singular fact that many persons denounce without examination, anything that runs counter to their preconceived ideas, or differing from the doctrines taught in early life. Especially is this true with electricity as a healing remedy No sooner does a man speak of a cure wrought by this occult agent or an editor tell of the wonderful powers of a magnetic doctor than all at once with one accord this class of skeptics cry Quack!" 'Humbug!' I don't believe it!" This should not be Men of intelligence owe it to themselves to prove that the terms they apply are deserved before they thus lavishly bestow them Yet, strange to say, we find the greatest denouncement of electric cures among the class that have investigated its claims the least, and as they themselves confess know the least about it. Many physicians graduates of our best medical colleges are adopting magnetism and electricity either wholly or in connection with their other practice They the enlightened, thus acknowledge that in animal magnetism nature has its highest and best assistant in restoring diseased organizations Dr Babbitt of New York after a long and careful investigation writes thus There are two fundamental laws in the science of cure—the law of power and the law of harmony All elements are potent in proportion as they are subtle or refined In other words fineness is power grossness is weakness Thus such gross elements as rocks and earth lie in stupid inertness, having principally the negative power of resistance Water is lighter and more subtle and has greater power, being able to wear away rocks and dissolve the earth. Air is 890 times as light as water and yet when aroused can sweep the ocean into spray and dash the forests to the earth Steam still more subtle, can burst the very earth asunder as in case of earthquakes Electricity far more refined still is one of the principles that sweeps the world onward through space, and bears on its wings the strong orbs, many of which are millions of times as large as the world itself Ascend now to magnetism and we come to a principle so subtle as to penetrate all known substance and wield even electricity A healthy human system being an epitome of everything both spiritual and material the magnetism that radiates from it constitutes the most effective of medicines, being the very life-power itself and builds up the mind as well as the body It is generally best communicated by the touch of the hand, when re enforced by electricity which receives the brain forces very direct and may be intensified by the will power though it is not always necessary to use it. All diseases must be cured if cured at all by these forces The class of denouncers would soon dwindle to a handful if they would test the claims and judge of the tree by its fruits Drs Darrin are most anxious to reach this class and will assist in all ways to give a rigid uncompromising but just judgment. To such individuals we would say if after a fair test they deem it a humbug they can speak of it knowingly But before you condemn prove by proper tests that it is not what it claims to be—the greatest curative power of the world.

I have been cured by Dr Darrin of a disease contracted in the army, pronounced incurable by three eminent physicians. I can be referred to at the corner of Seventh and G streets East Portland

REV J E COENOUR.

Dr Darrins' Place of Business

Drs. Darrin can be consulted free at 235 Fifth street, corner of Main Portland, and Chemeketa Hotel, Salem, Oregon, where they are permanently located, from 10 to 4 daily, evenings 7 to 8, Sundays, 10 to 12. All curable chronic diseases (except smallpox), loss of manhood, blood taints, syphilis gleet gonorrhoea, stricture spermatorrhoea seminal weakness or loss of desire of sexual power in man or woman catarrh and deafness are confidentially and successfully treated Cures of private diseases guaranteed and never published in the papers Circulars sent free. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit to the doctors' office.

Patients visiting Dr Darrin will do well to come direct to the office on arriving in the city, and beware of "cappers" or strangers advising you to consult other doctors Paste this in your hat and remember the office, 235 Fifth street.

The Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

PETITIONS AND COUNTER PETITIONS.

An amendment to the constitution of the United States, which contains several absurd and contradictory features, has been offered by Senator Blair of New Hampshire, and is now pending in congress. The first section declares that "no state shall ever make or maintain any law respecting an establishment of religion,"—which might be well enough, though it is superfluous; but the second section comes in with a provision directly in conflict with the first, by declaring that "each state shall establish and maintain a system of free public schools adequate for the education of all the children living therein, between the ages of six and sixteen years inclusive, in the common branches of knowledge, and in virtue, morality and the principles of the Christian religion."

Just how the state is going to maintain schools to instruct all the children in the principles of the Christian religion and yet not make or maintain any law respecting an establishment of religion, is one of those things that people of common sense could never find out. Moreover, who is to say what the principles of the Christian religion are? This is the very question on which the Christian world itself is divided.

"The American Sabbath Union" is also asking congress to enact a law to compel "Sabbath observance" throughout the land. This is another subject upon which there is violent division. Views as to "The Sabbath" and the obligations thereof are of the most diverse character. It has come down to modern times as an institution of theocratic origin; yet government, under our system, is a civil, not a divine institution, and observance of "The Sabbath" which, historically, is Saturday and not Sunday, cannot be enforced by government on the ground that it is a holy day. If a subject of legislation at all, it can only be treated properly as a civil institution; but even here our laws are contradictory in their spirit, since they imply that "The Sabbath" has a sanctity derived from God's command, and therefore that it is a duty of the state to enforce religious observance of the day. A weekly day for rest, recreation or worship is, indeed, of the highest benefit to man in every way—to its physical, moral and spiritual nature; but it is a question whether enforcement of its observance should not be left to conscience, to custom, to religious instruction. Here, indeed, is the actual basis of its observance. Our state laws for enforcement of its observance are a practical nullity, as a national law would be.

Heavy petitions, it is said, have been presented to congress in favor of the "Blair amendment" and of the "national Sabbath law;" and counter petitions are being prepared in all parts of the country. These counter petitions are being circulated just now in Portland and throughout Oregon. They are well enough, perhaps; and yet they seem to us quite unnecessary. For we do not think that congress will either vote to submit the "Blair amendment" to the states, or will pass the proposed "national Sabbath law." The first is too utterly absurd for consideration; no state would ratify it, and congress will not seriously debate it. The second will not be passed, since it will be held in congress that Sabbath or Sunday laws do not fall properly within the province of national legislation, but that the subject should be left to the states, for each to take such action as it may think fit. Hence there is no need of worry over either measure.

ETHICS AND CREEDS.

In a communication published to-day certain questions, based on a paragraph that appeared in THE OREGONIAN a few days ago, are asked.

By the term "Christian Ethics," as used by THE OREGONIAN in the passage quoted, the ethics recognized by Christianity—though not the exclusive property of Christianity—were meant; but the term was loosely used, and therefore as used was liable to mislead. Christianity has no monopoly of general ethics, though its teachers often assume that it has. To prevent misunderstanding, it would have been better to use the term "general ethics," rather than "Christian ethics." A system of elementary moral instruction, then, proper for the public schools, would avail itself of the results of the best moral teaching, including that of the founder of Christianity.

But there are those who never can hear the name of Jesus without associating it with a creed or with some figment of dogmatic theology; yet there is a broad line between ethics and creeds, as there is a clear distinction between the Jesus of history and the Christ of dogma. Jesus as a moral teacher is a figure for the world. There is no controversy concerning him. But when he is presented as the Christ, the only son of God, sent as the redeemer of the world, the sole author of divine truth to man, who suffered for the sins of our race, made atonement therefor and was delivered in his natural body from the grave, the controversy begins. Nor is it a controversy merely between Christians and non-Christians, but a controversy that in all ages has raged with greatest violence among Christians themselves. There has been abundant proof, through the long course of history, that the safety of society requires this controversy to be kept out of the state.

The term "ethics" is a very broad one. Shortly, it is defined as the "science of human duty." Under this definition the range of this term is immense. At one point or another all human actions touch the field of moral duty. But it cannot properly be assumed that sound ethical principles cannot exist outside Christianity. For sound ethical principles were held before Christianity was known, and are held to-day among peoples who do not profess Christianity, even in name. It is admitted that ethical principles have been developed by Christianity into certain higher and purer forms than under any other system, and that this is due chiefly to the incomparable spiritual insight and unequaled moral power of the founder of Christianity; but even these principles, thus illustrated and ennobled, have become in large degree the property of the world, and are not restricted to those who profess any one of the dogmatic creeds of Christendom. Religion itself, universal in man, is greater and broader than any distinctive form in which it has yet appeared.

A WASTEFUL SYSTEM.

Representative Crain of Texas made a very sensible speech in the house a few days ago on the river and harbor bill. He spoke against the system of doling out appropriations in wasteful driblets, and said it ought to be abandoned. Nothing, he said, could be more wasteful than the "driblet system." If a man build a house, said Mr. Crain, he does not lay the foundation and then let it lie exposed to wind and weather for a year until he comes into possession of an appropriation for the walls, then wait another year for an appropriation for the roof, and keep on in this way till he has to spend large sums for repairs on the work originally done. A house built in this way would cost twice what it ought, and then would not be as good a house as if it had been built promptly, in a business way.

It is not too much to say that fully one-half the sums appropriated for river and harbor work are utterly wasted through this system of sporadic effort and desultory work. The appropriations are exhausted before other appropriations are made, and then work is suspended during a long period. Injury and damage to unfinished work are usually great, though considerable sums are expended in trying to protect it from the elements, which ought to be expended in pushing it on. Then when an appropriation is made it often does not become available for months, and by the time it does become available the season is unpropitious for prosecution of the work, and further delay is the consequence. Through all this period the expense of "keeping up the plant" is considerable, and when work is resumed it is necessary to expend a good deal of money in putting things to rights. Then the next appropriation is vetoed, and then work is suspended again for a year or two.

An appropriation is now available, and use is being made of it. But, in order that work may go on without interruption, it is necessary that another appropriation be made by the present congress. The next congress will not sit till December of next year, and it can make no appropriation that will be available till towards the end of the year 1890. If no appropriation be made this session work will be stopped again for a year or more. Yet there is great probability that any appropriation bill that the present congress might pass will be vetoed. The record of the management of this business is a record of blunders and of unbusinesslike methods, and there is reason to fear that the record will not be broken. President Cleveland signed the last river and harbor bill with reluctance. He is not likely to allow another one to pass during his term, if he can prevent it.

LONG LIFE IN THE LAND.

A common word of greeting yesterday was, "I wish you a merry Christmas and many of them." This familiar greeting suggests the question: How shall one live so as to help his chances of seeing many happy returns of Christmas, or, in other words, what manner of man is most likely to live to a good old age? The popular idea of longevity is that it attends those persons who are regular in their habits, abstain from alcohol, go to bed early and arise early.

The *Popular Science Monthly* states that out of 1000 persons over 75 years of age 461 have been farmers, 92 have been carpenters, 79 merchants, 61 mariners, 49 laborers, 42 shoemakers, 41 manufacturers, 23 clergymen, 23 masons, 16 blacksmiths, 16 bankers. This list included but one printer, one journalist, one soldier and one broker. This list, in our judgment, has not been carefully prepared, since the history of longevity in other lands, as well as in the United States, shows that as a class farmers are not relatively as long lived as lawyers, clergymen and literary men, and that old soldiers are quite as long lived as old sailors. For their numbers men of purely intellectual life are quite as long lived as men of out-door pursuits. Michael Angelo lived to be 90; Sir Christopher Wren to be 91; Titian to be 99; Tintoretto lived to 82; Ingres to 86; Claude Lorraine to 82; David 77; Turner to 76; Horace Vernet to 76; Poussin to 71. The poet Rogers lived to be 92, Sophocles 90, Calderon 87, Juvenal 80, Anacreon 85, Voltaire 84, Euripides 78, Goethe 83, Lamartine 78, Beranger 77, Hugo 83, Landor 89, Carlyle 87. Fontenelle lived to 100 years, Caroline Herschel to 97, and Mrs. Somerville exceeded 92. Nine-tenths of the famous English poets and literary craftsmen of the Victorian age exceeded three score and ten, and several of them reached four score. Nine-tenths of the famous English statesmen of the Victorian age exceeded three score and ten. The clergymen of the English church and the judges of the English bench have been famous for longevity. Of 42 English bishops and deans who have died within the last twenty years the average lifetime was 72 years and 8 months. Canon Beadon lived to 100; Dean Garnier to 98; the oldest bishop, Phillpotts, was 91 and the youngest bishop was 65. Of 49 English judges who have died during the last twenty years the average lifetime was 72 years, 1 month and 14 days. Lord St. Leonards lived to 93; Dr. Lushington to 90. Twelve of the judges were over 80, viz.: Brougham 89, Erle, Kindersley and Pollock 87, Coleridge and Wensleydale 86, Chelmsford 84, Fitzroy Kelly, Stuart and Byles 83, Martin and Ryan 82. Sir Moses Montefiore lived to a very great age, as did our own Peter Cooper and the poets Richard H. Dana, Sr., and Charles Sprague. The great English poets who survive to-day are all upwards of 75. Bancroft is 88; Whittier 81 and Holmes 79. With few exceptions American literary men of distinction have exceeded three score and ten. The great English thinker Hobbes died at 92; Plato at 82; Cousin at 76; Schelling at 79. Among great musical composers Auber died at 88; Cherubini at 82; Rossini at 77; Gluck at 73; Haydn at 77 and Meyerbeer at 72. The wife of Garrick, and the actor Macklin lived to a great age.

It is clear from these examples that there is nothing in a life of pure intellectual labor, per se, detrimental to long life. On the other hand Dr. Richardson, an eminent English physiologist, recently declared that any kind of excitement shortened life; but this statement is not sustained by the vital statistics of Europe and America which shows that soldiers and sailors, who lead lives of excitement, are long lived. Stark and Sumter lived to 90. The *Scientific American* says on this point:

> In merchant service to-day it is no uncommon thing to find a man 70 years old in charge of a vessel—a post requiring activity of body as well as of mind. Here, in New York, we have the proof near us, for at Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, are 800 aged, but for the most part hearty sailors. Most of these are between 70 and 80; active old fellows they are, with clear minds and good appetites. They will tell you they are not by any means the sole survivors of our one-time merchant fleet; that many, if not most, of their mates are yet living, but distributed over the country, living with their grandchildren, perhaps wherrying for a living or engaged in other employment along a water front. From this it would appear that a sound human body can withstand hunger and exposure and even frequent excitement, if only there is plenty of fresh air and exercise of a vigorous kind thrown in.

The investigations of an English writer, John Burns Bailey, into the subject of longevity have led him to the conclusion that length of days in the land "is not dependent upon any external circumstances. From time to time every vocation in life has afforded examples of it, as have all conditions of life. The voluptuary and the ascetic; the son of affluence and the child of poverty; the man whose existence is regulated by rule, and he whose habits defy all method; the man of the world and the recluse; the daring adventurer and he who clings to the safety of home; the married man burdened with a large family and the bachelor free as air—all these have furnished remarkable instances of longevity—instances as unaccountable as remarkable. We read of one who subsisted many long years on milk alone; of one who drank freely of rum and brandy, assisted with claret and punch; another sustained his vitality on biscuits and apples, with milk and water; a fourth was a free drinker of wine; a fifth found buttermilk and greens her best pabulum, on which she preserved her faculties in full strength until her hundred and sixteenth year."

Length of days seem to depend quite as much on a placid temper and the serenity of soul that is associated with high thinking and unselfish action as it does on native vigor of constitution. Rogers, who lived to be 92, declared that up to 50 he never knew what health meant, and Peter Cooper was originally of delicate constitution and feeble digestion. Long lives are usually those who maintain intellectual activity and hard work to the last, like our American jurists, John Marshall, Horace Binney, Roger B. Taney and Charles O'Conor, who lived to a great age.

Last week Samuel E. Sewall, a Boston lawyer, and almost the last survivor of the original Garrisonian abolitionists of 1831, died at a great age—which recalls the fact that nine-tenths of the Garrisonian abolitionists lived to be very old men. Phillips, who died at 73, was about the youngest when he passed away. Pillsbury survives at nearly 90 years of age, and Samuel J. May, Henry I. Bowditch, Whittier, and Theodore D. Weld are considerably past fourscore, while Oliver Johnson is about 78. Garrison, Emerson, James Freeman Clarke, Gerrit Smith, Goodell, David Lee Child, Elizur Wright, and a vast number of their comparatively obscure associates, all lived to a good old age, and the same is true of the original freesoilers. The explanation lies in the fact that these men had a cause to which they were unselfishly devoted and they spent the best part of their days putting fame and personal interests behind them and their cause to the front. Of course to such men, who had no time for the personal rivalries of business and politics, life would present no petty troubles or irritations. They cultivated the anti-slavery agitation on cold water and high thinking, and their daily lives were as serene and benignant as their tempers were unselfish and benevolent.

A serene temper that is occupied with idealities rather than practicalities, other things being equal, would probably help its possessor to length of days in the land. M. Chevreul, who is 103 years old, is a chemist and scientific investigator. Had he been a politician he would have perished early by comparison.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Of story books suitable for the holidays, supply may be had from J. K. Gill & Co. Among others we find the following, viz: "Three Greek Children: A Story of Home in Old Time," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York), by Rev. Alfred Church, M. A., professor of Latin and Greek in University College, London. It is a simple story of some Greek children who lived in Athens 2000 years ago. The illustrations are tinted and of unique design. There is also "Little Miss Weezy's Brother," by Penn Shirley (Lee & Shepard, Boston), and "A Start in Life," by J. T. Trowbridge (Lee & Shepard). The names of the authors are sufficient to recommend these books. Little folks who have read about "Little Miss "Weezy" will surely want to know about the doings of her brother, and the young and hopeful cannot but be benefited by Mr. Trowbridge's story of the Genesee country. We notice also a fairy story by John Ruskin, M. A., "The King of the Golden River," (Lee & Shepard, Boston), which was written in 1841 at the request of a very young lady, solely for her amusement, and which now makes its appearance in print for the first time. "The Last of the Huggermuggers" and "Kobboltzo," a sequel to the "Huggermuggers," by Christopher Pearse Cranch (Lee & Shepard), have a place on the same counters. They are extravagant yarns about a Yankee lad and his sailor companion who were shipwrecked on an island off Java, where the natives grow to the stature of giants or shrink to the size of dwarfs by eating certain sea food.

"A Blockaded Family," by Parthenia Antoinette Hague (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston) is a story of life in Alabama during the civil war, in which is recorded in a pleasing manner the success of the Southern people in meeting the exigencies of the occasion. Farmers who had never planted anything but cotton were compelled to raise the various grains to feed their starving people. Cloth was woven, and died with juices from herbs; shoes were made from hogs' hides; hats and bonnets were manufactured; homespun dresses were sewed with home-made thread and fastened with home-made buttons; in fact everything that was necessary to make life endurable was supplied with admirable ingenuity in the "pinch" of necessity.

Another history by Edward Eggleston has been issued from the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., New York. It is entitled "The Household History of the United States and Its People, for Young Americans." It is so like in general appearance to "A History of the United States and Its People, for the Use of Schools," by the same author, issued in October last, that one is moved to scan it immediately and closely under the impression that it is a duplication. It possesses all of the merits of the history for the schools, as to annotation, indexing and illustration, and in addition bears evidence of care in the presentation of its important subject for more advanced minds. Its maps are executed in a very superior manner, and, as a whole, the history is an admirable work in its line.

The three short stories by Katharine Floyd Dana covered by the title "Our Phil and Other Stories" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston) were printed in the *Atlantic Monthly* about fifteen years ago. The author has since died, and the reappearance of her stories in book form is in compliance with requests of friends who wished to preserve them. No more delightful tales of plantation life in the South in ante-bellum times were ever told. They are studies of negro character by one whose deep sympathy for the ignorant colored plantation hands won their love and opened a way to their confidence. The illustrations by E. W. Kemble are notably excellent.

Charles Dudley Warner is a fine descriptive writer. His pen seems to give color to the pictures he limns and shades with words, and his character sketches are generally "true to life." In his latest book, "On Horseback" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston), one gets a panorama of scenery sketched from the saddle in a tour through Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and some interesting notes of travel in Mexico and California. The author's name is sufficient to recommend the work to readers who find interest in books of travel.

"After Noontide," by Margaret E. White (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston) is a little volume intended as a cheering reference book for people who have passed the noontide of life and are progressing on the western declivity. It is a collection of prose and poetic expressions and sentiments bearing on old age from the works of the leading writers of the world. The compiler has been very happy in her choice and in the arrangement of her literary mosaic, and her work will undoubtedly accomplish its object.

MACAULAY'S PROPHECY.

When Randall had finished his "Life of Jefferson" he sent a copy to Macaulay. The latter, in a letter acknowledging receipt of the book, said:

> I do not believe that it is possible to establish institutions that will be permanent based upon the votes of people counted by the head. That proceeds upon the supposition that the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant, the virtuous and the vicious are all counted as equal and endowed with equal political power. That is the fatal vice of your institutions that Jefferson founded. Now your country can prosper so long as you have great spaces of unoccupied land; a great West for your surplus population; but the time will come in your history when New England will be as thickly populated as Old England; when there will be no more fertile, unoccupied lands for your expanding population. Then will come the real strain and test of your institutions. There will be periods of scarcity and distress. Thousands of laborers will be out of work, and men will begin to say there is no justice in allowing one man to have a million, while another has not a meal; no justice in letting one man ride in his carriage and dine sumptuously while another hears his children cry for bread; and when that hour comes your government will be brought to its final and fatal test.

PEARS' SOAP is the most elegant toilet adjunct.

COLLECTION OF BRAINS.

An Assortment Which Has Been Gathered by a Doctor.

Guiteau Was Perfectly Sane—How to Tell an Insane Person—Some Very Queer Double Brains.

New York World.

The finest collection of brains of all classes and kinds in this country is the property of Dr. E. C. Spitzka. The top floor of his residence, at 712 Lexington avenue, has been converted into a light and well-ventilated laboratory, and here a *World* reporter was allowed to examine some of the many specimens and ask questions.

Dr. Spitzka was the physician who examined Guiteau as to his sanity before his trial, and who dissected his brain after he was hanged. A portion of Guiteau's brain is now in his possession. When it was mentioned to Dr. Spitzka that many people still believed Guiteau to have been a victim of insanity, he stated that insanity was impossible in Guiteau's case, and was proved afterward by dissecting his brain. By way of demonstration, Dr. Spitzka exhibited a couple of malformed brains. The first one is that of an insane person who was hanged for murder, the other is the brain of a young girl who witnessed a railroad accident at White Plains some years ago, in which her mother was run over and killed by the cars. The shock unbalanced her mind, and she was insane till death came to her relief. Both of these brains are lopsided or crooked. One side of each is enlarged, and the spinal cord is seemingly misplaced. The brain being "unbalanced," the mind of each was unbalanced in proportion. Guiteau's brain had no such defects, and was in a healthy condition—not a single trace of insanity was found.

The brain of the late lamented Mr. Crowley of Central Park is in a hardening preparation at present. It will be put through three or four other solutions after being taken from this one, and when sufficiently hard will be sliced and put between sheets of glass. Afterwards the glass will be stained and made transparent, ready for microscope use. Dr. Spitzka has about 30,000 specimens for microscope use that have been hardened and prepared in this manner. The monstrous brain of the elephant that was shot at the park for viciousness some time ago is here. Next to the whale the elephant has the largest known brain. The brain of the elephant weighed several pounds. A noticeable feature about the brain of the elephant is the comparative enlargement of the convolutions which controlled the motion of the trunk, and which in man enables him to turn up his nose.

Singular things are sometimes left by dying friends to those who remain to mourn them. A well known and celebrated physician who died a short time ago willed to Dr. Spitzka his brain. The doctor reverently looked at the brain of his brother physician as he spoke of this strange bequest. A companion brain to this is that of a former New York assemblyman. There is considerable difference in the construction of these brains, that of the physician being the more finely convoluted. A row of glass jars contains brains of different animals, from the lowest orders to those of the chimpanzee, which stands next to that of man. These jars are placed on a marble shelf at one side of the laboratory, and are in systematic order according to the intelligence of the animal whose brain each contains. Snakes' tiny brains, alligators' brains (without regard for the size of its mouth, nature has endowed the alligator with an exceedingly small brain), armadillos' brains, sea lions, dolphins, whales, hyenas, lions, tigers, leopards, bears, civet cats, chimpanzees, orang-outangs and various other specimens of the monkey tribe, even down to the [illegible], have their intelligent standing recorded here. One noticeable thing about this arrangement is that the part of the brain which contains the sense of smelling is highly developed in the lowest orders, gradually decreasing as intelligence increases, and man is scarcely perceptible. The brain of woman stands at the head, being heavier than that of man. However a woman's brain has less power of application. The brain of the negro is of an inferior type.

Among the microscopic collection was a specimen of the brain of a woman who had died of alcoholism. Alcohol had been used by her to such an extent that the fine white coating which surrounds the little nerve fibres—as a wire is saved from rust by silk windings—had been eaten away by the liquor. The tender nerves left without protection, had become diseased. Her will power became impaired. Unable to control her appetite she finally became unable to control her movements. Her eye muscles became paralyzed. Thus she was confined to her bed until she died, some few weeks later. The microscope distinctly reveals the places where the delicate white tissues were eaten away by the alcohol, the exposed nerve fibres and the ravages of the disease which followed. In speaking of this lost power of motion, Dr. Spitzka mentioned an experiment that was tried on a new-born kitten. Its skull was opened, and that part of the brain which controls the motions of the body were destroyed. The head was then closed up. The kitten lived three months and died. Upon dissecting it it was found that all traces of nerves which had anything to do with the motion of the body had entirely disappeared. The appearance was as if they never had existed.

Dr. Spitzka also has the finest known collection of twin salmon. They are the result of nature's effort to split a single egg. In the case of double-headed or double-tailed chickens it is the result of a double yolk in the egg. These cases are comparatively common. But in the salmon the process is different. The nucleus at the side of the tiny yolk, out of which the little fish is formed, is by an effort of nature to divide it broken apart but not entirely. From these broken fragments issue the double or twin salmons. Two heads with a single tail, and sometimes a single head and two tails, are the result of nature's partial success. Occasionally two distinct and perfectly formed salmon succeed in emanating from a single egg, joined together only by the yolk. One rare specimen is a single fish without a yolk, but another head, somewhat smaller, growing from one side of its body.

Among the peculiar and interesting specimens in Dr. Spitzka's collection are two brains attached to a single spinal cord. This was taken from a baby monstrosity, and seems to show the same effort on the part of nature as in the case of twin salmons. This is not the case, however, but is the result of a maternal impression. Another peculiar freak here is a frog with but one hind leg and an otherwise perfectly developed body.

Dr. Spitzka has many photographs of the people and animals whose brains are upstairs in the laboratory. The sad face of the young girl of White Plains is portrayed and the touching face, with its melancholy expression, tells only too plainly of the sufferings she endured. Possibly the most interesting picture is that of a lunatic who is at present in the asylum on the island. To all appearances he is perfectly sane. He is a very talented artist, and paints continually, and some of his paintings show remarkable skill. Pretty scenes, artistic and true to nature; ideal faces, with dreamy eyes and angelic features; warriors in armor, both Grecian and Roman; nude figures, graceful and lifelike; faces with gaping, unearthly mouths, that looked like spook pictures; artistic, weird and fanciful things—all creations of the artist's disordered imagination. And yet this queer genius will place a feather across an inkstand, and if it is accidentally touched he thinks it is an evidence of conspiracy against him and becomes morbid with fear, and finally violent.

Progress of Savings Banks.

New York Bulletin.

The reports of the controller for a series of years have given statistics of the growth of the savings bank system so far as official and unofficial data could be obtained. Near the close of 1887 the controller showed that 664 savings banks, reported officially, aggregate deposits of $1,157,867,000. At a corresponding date this year the controller has received official returns from 748 savings banks holding deposits of $1,248,672,000. The aggregate deposits, as stated for 1887, did not include $77,868,000 held by savings banks from which only unofficial returns were received, and this year's aggregate does not include $116,128,000 holdings of fifty-eight savings banks reporting unofficially. Confining the comparison to the official returns the year has witnessed an increase of seventy-nine in the number of savings banks and about $90,000,000 in the amount of deposits. This increase in the number of savings banks is more than twice as great in the single year as in eight years preceding, and the increase in deposits is as great in the one year as in three years preceding.

The remarkable increase in official savings bank returns can best be shown by taking the figures from the currency reports of a series of years. We will begin at about the date when the aggregate deposits first reached $1,000,000,000. The growth since that time has been as follows:

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS, AS REPORTED BY THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Year.	Banks.	Deposits.
1882	629	$ 966,000,000
1883	630	1,024,000,000
1884	636	1,073,000,000
1885	646	1,095,000,000
1886	638	1,141,000,000
1887	664	1,157,000,000
1888	748	1,248,000,000

It is pretty safe to assume that the amount of savings bank deposits is a reliable test of the welfare of the community, and it is almost impossible to overestimate the beneficial influences exerted by a system which has encouraged the accumulation of so great a fund of savings.

CORRECTING THE TREASURY BOOKS.

$29,351,644 in Cash That Has Not Been in the Treasury For Over Fifty Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A bill was introduced in the house to-day by Congressman S. V. White of New York, to correct the treasury books and dispose of a nominal surplus of over $29,000,000, which is being carried from year to year in every treasurer's report as cash, although, says Mr. White, most of it has not been in the treasury nor at the command of the people of the United States for more than fifty years. In the closing year of President Jackson's administration an act was passed providing that the surplus in the treasury—over $50,000,000—should be deposited with the states in proportion to their representation in congress, and accordingly there was distributed in 1837 $28,101,644 among the then existing twenty-six states of the Union. This money has never been called for through all the exigencies of hard times and the war of the rebellion, but has been reported as cash on hand during the entire time. Mr. White's bill seeks to make the bookkeeping conform to the facts, by charging the cash in the general treasury with that amount and crediting it to the states, from which there is no intention on the part of any person ever to attempt its recovery. There is also about $1,750,000 carried on the treasury books as cash which has been lost to the government by default, failures of national banks, the confiscation of mints during the war, and otherwise. These items Mr. White's bill refers to the attorney-general, with a request for a report by December 1, 1889, in order that action may be taken to dispose of them also.

MEETING NOTICES.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting this Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Members are requested to attend. Visitors made welcome.
H. S. ALLEN, Sec'y.

Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.—A special convocation of this Chapter will be held in Masonic Temple this Wednesday evening at 7:30. Work P. M. degree. All members and visiting companions requested to be present. By order of the H. P.
A. S. GIBBS, Sec.

Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M.—A special communication will be held at 12:30 for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late M. W. Past Grand Master Berryman Jennings. Brethren requested to attend.
SAM. F. GILL, W. M.
W. PRATT, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.
Oregon Commandery No. 1.

Special Order.] The Sir Knights of this Commandery will assemble at their asylum at 1 o'clock sharp this Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1888, for the purpose of forming escort to the funeral of Past Grand Master Berryman Jennings, the first Grand Master of Free Masons in Oregon. A full attendance is ordered. All sojourning Knights are invited. Full regalia.
R. E. LIPPINCOTT, Eminent Commander.

DIED.

At his residence, near Oregon City, Dec. 22, Berryman Jennings, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral will take place from Masonic Hall on Wednesday at 1 P. M., under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, F. & A. M. From 10 A. M. Tuesday until 12 noon Wednesday friends may view the remains at hall of Grand Lodge.

Dec 25, at the residence of her son, J. S. Royal of East Portland, Mary Ann Royal, in her 80th year.

Dec. 25, of typhoid pneumonia, [illegible], only child of Arthur E. and Katherine E. [illegible], aged 4 years, 7 months and 8 days. Funeral from St. David's church, East Portland, Thursday at 10 o'clock. Services at the grave [illegible].

In this city, Dec. 25, Sigmund Rosenblatt, aged 62 years. Funeral notice hereafter. New York, San Francisco and Oregon papers please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

All members of Willamette, Harmony and Portland lodges, A. F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral of our late Grand Master Berryman Jennings at Masonic hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 1 o'clock.
EDWARD HOLMAN, W. M.
S. F. GILL, W. M.
A. MUIRHEAD, W. M.

F. W. BALTES & CO., Printers, 28 Oak st. Send for Memoranda Calendar for 1889.

NEW TO-DAY.

THOMSON'S CELEBRATED CORSETS. We have now in stock a complete line of the justly celebrated Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets, in drab, white, black, red, cardinal, blue, pink. Prices just the same as in New York. McALLEN & McDONNELL, 165 Third st.

H. H. HILDEBRAND. Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

S. HARRIS & CO'S Trunks & Satchels. 49 First street.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 132. MOORE & STARR.

STEINWAY & SON'S Upright pianos, with improved patent steel frame, constructed on the same principle as its Grands, are acknowledged to be the best in the world. A car load just arrived at B. SINSHEIMER, 234 First street, sole agent for the state of Oregon.

COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND, First and Jefferson, conducted by court reporter of twelve years' experience. Refer to graduates of other schools now perfecting themselves at this college. Pupils attain the highest perfection in the stenographic art and are taught to form characters equal to engraved shorthand. 1dtf

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. Solid fast vestibule express trains and elegant reclining chair cars, free—Denver to Chicago and Kansas City. Also palace vestibule and Pullman express trains from Omaha and St. Paul to Chicago and St. Louis. The Rock Island is the favorite line to all points East. For tickets, rates, etc., call on nearest coupon agent, or address Chas. Kennedy, general agent, No. 3 Washington street, Portland.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Portland & East Portland Property.
APPLY TO
THE DUNDEE MORTGAGE CO.
Corner Second and Ash Sts.
20d*to J1

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County, made on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1888, in the matter of the estate of Alexander Hamilton, deceased, the undersigned, the Executor of the said estate, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash gold coin of the United States and subject to confirmation by the said County Court, on Thursday, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the court house door in the City of Portland, Multnomah County, State of Oregon, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Alexander Hamilton at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of the said Alexander Hamilton at the time of his death in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the City of Portland, Multnomah County and State of Oregon, particularly described as follows, to wit: Lots three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6), in block number two hundred and fifty (250).
W. T. HUME,
Executor of Estate of Alexander Hamilton, Dec'd.
A. B. Richardson, Auctioneer.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.) Auctioneers
42 First Street, Next Corner of Ash.
Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.
Office 1½ Washington Street.
Residence at the corner of Fifth and College streets.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
128 First, bet. Washington and Alder.
*Auction Sale of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, Horses, Buggies, etc. Regular Sale Days, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW TO-DAY.

SILKS. Our sale for Monday and Tuesday was such a great success that we have decided to continue all the cut prices for every line in our grand stock, the same as advertised for these two days. The values are unparalleled, and have never been equaled or approached this side of Chicago or New York. These cut prices will continue until Jan. 1st. This will meet the wants of all intending purchasers who could not take advantage of our two days' sale. 26d*tf MEIER & FRANK.

CAN YOU READ MUSIC? A class in Vocal Music will be organized at Cook's Musical Institute on Monday evening, Jan. 7, at 7:30. Terms, $5 for twelve lessons. Applications should be made before that time. 24d*14

CHOCOLATE CREAMS. The finest on the Northwest coast. They cannot be excelled. We make these goods a specialty. We challenge the best to beat them. 145 Third st., at the German Bakery.

HOTEL MEN, ATTENTION!—A FINE THREE-story hotel, with stores on first floor; 64 rooms, besides dining room, bar room and office; completely furnished, and doing a good business, at a bargain. 21d1f* L. E. THOMPSON & CO., 22 Oak st.

SHORTHAND—DAY AND EVENING: mail lessons qualifying for court and amanuensis. Situations procured all graduates. College of Shorthand, First and Jefferson. *

$100 LOTS—$10 PER MONTH, AND NO interest. A good home. Good investments. Grand speculation. West Portland or 80 acre [illegible]. T. A. Wood, Room 1, I. O. O. F. Temple. *

HAVE YOU SEEN BIRMINGHAM'S Boss Bed Lounge? The favorite with all who are interested. Manufactured by J. M. Birmingham, First and Main sts. 7otf

COAL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF RUCODA COAL just received; $8.00 per ton; kindlings and fire wood, prepared by steam power, always on hand. UNION FUEL CO., 80 Ash st. Telephone 85. 7d*tf

$19,000 WILL BUY FIFTY FEET FACING on First street, one block from Stark street. $4000 cash, balance at 8 per cent. Bargain. John Angel, Esmond blk. *

FRAGRANT GLYCERINE LOTION IS THE best thing in existence to make soft, white hands, and cure chapped or rough skin. Try it! J. A. Child & Co., Druggists, Second and Morrison. 26d*

NEW HOLIDAY GOODS — ALL OF OUR Christmas Goods are new and rare, of special designs, and to be found only at our place of business, at corner of Seventh and Washington sts. 5dtf

WANTED—SITUATION AS CORRESPONDENT or correspondent and assistant bookkeeper, with house or local firm, by stenographer (gentleman). Address, Shorthand, care Oregonian. 1

THE PALACE VESTIBULE TRAIN LINE TO the East is over the Great Rock Island Route. No extra charge for superior accommodations. Office No. 3 Washington street, Portland. 26d3t

STORE FOR RENT AND FIXTURES for sale, in parts or as a whole; choicest location, in brick building. Call at City Bazaar, 47 Washington st. 22d5*

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO CAN FURnish $75 or more, in a good paying business; none but energetic need answer. Enclose stamp, and address Business, care Oregonian. 1

THE RECLINING CHAIR CAR LINE TO THE East is over the Great Rock Island Route. No extra charge for riding in these cars. Office No. 3 Washington street. 26d3t

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS cooking in a small family. Good wages to the right person. Inquire at 212 Stark street, bet. Eighth and Ninth streets. 26d

PIANOS AND ORGANS—To procure a good instrument correspond with J. H. Robbins, Portland, Or.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS up-stairs work and sewing. Apply at S. E. cor. of Eighth and Alder bet. the hours of 11 and 1. 26d3

ROCKING CHAIRS—A LARGE AND CHOICE assortment, on easy installments. Must be sold before Christmas. At FORBES & WHEELER'S.

$50 LOTS—GO TO NO. 13 MORRISON STREET and buy a lot for $50 on the installment plan, in the Willamette addition to East Portland. 21atf*

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property. Apply to Oregon Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 33 Stark st. *

ENGRAVING FROM PHOTOGRAPHS or sketch. Cheap prices. The Lewis & Dryden Printing Co., Oregonian Bldg.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and all kinds of personal property. Notes discounted. FRAME & STOWELL, 133½ First st.

WANTED—TO BUY A MODERN IMPROVED [illegible] cottage, in south part of city. Address, stating price and locality, Cottage, care Oregonian. 1

FIVE ROOM COTTAGE, WITH BASEMENT, also good barn, on Cricket Grounds, will be sold on easy payments. L. E. THOMPSON & CO. 21dtf*

REMOVED—DR. C. H. WHEELER HAS REmoved his office from the corner of First and Ash streets to No. 81 First, bet. Ash and Pine. 19d1m*

FOR RENT—3100 FEET OF FLOOR SPACE, with cellar, on Fourth st., bet. Salmon and Taylor. Address H. J. Morrison, 211 Fourth st. 20d7*

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the city, to drive delivery wagon. Address, with reference, Grocer, care Oregonian. 26dtf

COTTAGE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR sale at a bargain; centrally located. Inquire at 213 Taylor street, from 1 to 5 P. M. 26dtf*

WANTED—SITUATION BY TWO GIRLS IN private families; speak English, French and German. Inquire at Columbia hotel. 26d2t

FOR SALE—10 SHARES OF FRANKLIN Building Association stock; 1st series; in whole or part. Address, X. M., this office. 25d1t

ELEGANT HOME—9 ROOMS; STABLE. CORner lot, facing east; Eleventh street; $4600. 21d1tf L. E. THOMPSON & CO.

FOR CHOICE OF ROUTES EAST AND VERY lowest rates call at No. 3 Washington street, Charles Kennedy, General Agent. 26d3t

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; no children. Address, R. P., care Oregonian. 26d3t

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED, SINGLE OR suites, also suitable for housekeeping, at the Room Renting Bureau, 105 First st. 1

REGULAR PHYSICIAN WANTS OFFICE room, by 1st of year, on First street. Address, [illegible], 84 Clay street. 26d2t

E. W. BINGHAM—ATTORNEY-AT-law, room 1, 74 Morrison street, corner of Fourth. 19d*wed&sa

TO LET—FURNISHED SINGLE AND LARGE rooms, with or without fire. S. E. cor. Washington and Fifth street. 26d3t

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL estate. Pacific Fire Insurance Company, No. 9 Washington street. 26dtf

WANTED—A GOOD, SPEEDY SEAMSTRESS, at No. 320, bet. Fifth and Sixth, F street, East Portland. 26d2t

SHORTHAND—HOLMES BUSINESS College. All graduates in positions. 30-stuth-tf

LOTS ON EASY TERMS—TIBBETTS' ADDItion, East Portland. John Campbell, 9 Washington st. 8d*

WANTED—POSITION BY GOOD COOK, WITH best of references. Inquire Oregon hotel. 26d3

LOTS IN CENTRAL PARK, EAST PORTLAND. Inquire of John Campbell, 9 Washington st. 8d*

LOTS ON CORBETT AND HOOD STS., SOUTH Portland. John Campbell, 9 Washington st. 8d*

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION, LOTS AND BLOCKS. John Campbell, 9 Washington st. 8d*

SMALL TRACTS AT MOUNT TABOR. JOHN Campbell, 9 Washington st. 8d*

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WORK GIRL. Inquire 291 Ninth street. 1

ROOM WITH BOARD WANTED. ADDRESS, Teacher, care Oregonian. 26d2t

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE. JOHN CAMPBELL, 9 Washington st. 8d*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER—PINE street coffee house. 26d2t

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—LADY TO GIVE LESSONS ON THE organ in exchange for board and small wages. Address Mrs. L., care Oregonian. 25d5

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER, 28 OAK street. 25d3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOUR COAT AND two pants makers. First class. Apply to A. MacTaggart, Spokane Falls, W. T. 25d5

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country; good wages to a good man. 86 Second street, Portland. 12etf

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BREAD AND Pastry baker, at once. Address, Paul Van Loock, Lock Box 186, Billings, Mont. 25d4t

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK. INQUIRE at 181 Twelfth street. 25d2t

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SCHOOL teacher, with good references; will receive good wages. Address L. [illegible], Cathlamet, W. T. 21d6

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family, three adults. 209 13th st., south of Taylor. 22dtf

GOOD HOME TO A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 12, to help with light work; 1 in family; will be educated, clothed and given small salary. Box 36, Greenville, Washington Co., Or. 25d2t

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of two persons in a country town. Address Jacob Cooper, Farmington, W. T. 20d

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—$2000 FOR ONE YEAR. WILL pay 10 per cent. interest. First class security. Address J. W. B., care Oregonian. 23d-tf

WANTED—$2000 FOR ONE YEAR, A1 SECURity. 10 per cent. interest paid. Address J. R. N., care Oregonian. 23d-tf

WANTED—AT ONCE, A COTTAGE OR A house of eight or nine rooms, centrally located, for a family of four. No small children. Address Dr. R. D. Drake, at H. H. Emmons', 280 B st. 25d3

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—WANTED TO rent, a furnished house of four or five rooms. Address K., care Oregonian. 20dtf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MAN WITH best of city references wants employment, to commence Jan. 1. Address Bookkeeper, P. O. Drawer 31

WANTED—SITUATION BY GIRL AS CHAMbermaid; in hotel preferred. Inquire at Quimby house. 25 13t

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL bread and cake baker. Address John Matthieson, 232 Front st. 21d6

WANTED—AGENTS.

AN AGENT WANTED TO CANVASS AND sell electric belts that cure nervous trouble and rheumatism. See Dr. Sill, First National Bank building. 10atf

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIvate house, with gas and bath, for gentlemen, en suite or single. 455 6th st., N. W. cor. Alder.

FOR RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping. 261 Jefferson st., cor. Eleventh.

255 MONTGOMERY ST.—FOR RENT, ELEgant furnished rooms, single and en suit, bath, etc. 24d1m

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE, FIVE ROOMS AND bath, 568 Ninth street, on street car line. For particulars inquire next door.

FOR RENT—ON THE 1st OF JANUARY NEXT, dwelling house containing 7 rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply No. 440 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, BARN AND 7½ ACRES ground; good water and fruit trees. Cor. Hawthorne avenue and 20th street, East Portland. Will rent to good tenant. HOWARD & FLOWER, 119 Second st.

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, brick cellar; healthy location. 505 D st., near 21st st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, at 181 Yamhill st., cor. West Park; references required. Mrs. T. H. Allen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. DR. C. CARL, CLAIRVOYANT, CURES chronic diseases; information of the past and future. 223½ First st.

MADAME TRITSWORTH, NATURAL SEER and Clairvoyant, Fortune Teller, has had 30 years' experience. 101 Washington street.

FRANK J. BORLEN, CONTRACTOR AND Builder. 111 Alder st., bet. 5th and 6th. Office and store fittings made on short notice.

MIDWIFE — MRS. HENRY MILLER, REINhart; best of care in cases of confinement. No. 87½ North Third st., near F.

MRS. K. DEPRANS, METAPHYSICIAN AND Teacher of Christian Science, 233 Ninth st., cor. Main. Class instructions $5. Consultation free.

SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, Surveying, Archit., Assay. 723 Market, San Francisco, Cal. A. VAN DER NAILLEN. Circular.

J. H. FISK, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND Assayer. Analyses made and assaying done at the lowest rates. Office 104 First street, Portland, Or.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian east of Alder st. 24m D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

GIVEN AWAY—LIFE SIZE CRAYON PORtrait of yourself or friends, elegantly framed in the latest fashionable designs. The only cost imposed on you is the price of the frame, which is $12. Call and inspect our work. New York Life Size Portrait House, Room 3, Portland Savings Bank Bldg., cor. 2d and Washington.

ARGYLESHIRE, CAPTAIN PURDIE, FROM Victoria, B. C. Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Consignees.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock; Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st. Portland, Oregon.

SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING—MRS. L. Branson, formerly in charge of the Shorthand Department of the Portland Business College, has now recovered from a severe and protracted illness, and will resume instructions in Shorthand, Typewriting and all branches pertaining thereto, on Jan. 1st, 1889, either in class or individual instruction. Students guaranteed 125 to 150 words per minute in three months. Tuition $30. Studio 291 Fourth street. Six ladies of education wanted as instructors; positions on finishing course. In "Oregonian" of July 6th, 1888 the above college thus endorses Mrs. Branson's method: "One year's test of the new method of teaching shorthand enables the Portland Business College, Second and Yamhill sts., to fix the average time of graduating at three months. No text books are required, thus materially lessening the cost of a course. Instructions given from charts and diagrams which have been copyrighted by Mrs. L. Branson, the teacher in charge. The number of graduates holding responsible positions in all departments of trade proves the thorough work done."

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

SEATTLE BUSINESS PROPERTY—THE BEST buy on Front street is a lot 60x120 feet, near Pike, for $15,000. Correspondence solicited. Bettinger & Meacham, 114½ Mill street, Seattle, W. T.

$3000—FOR SALE—LODGING HOUSE. INquire of Ira F. Powers, Furniture Dealer, 190 First st. 21d13

$2700—MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE. 50 ACRES of A1 land lying on Foster road, 4 miles east of Milwaukie, 12 acres cleared and in good cultivation; balance brush and scattering timber; large barn, good house, cistern and well of water, 2 fine cows, 1 heifer, plow, harrow and other implements go with the place; good school half mile distant. Call on or address W. H. West & Co., 142 Front st. 23dtf

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON FRONT STREET, adjoining Narrow Gauge on the City Levee, by Columbia Investment Co., Room 1, Dekum's Bldg., corner First and Washington sts. 13dtf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—ONE YOKE OF CATTLE, WELL broken. Z. T. WRIGHT, foot of Morrison street, Portland. 14dtf

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAW MILL, GOOD as new; with or without engine. Z. T. WRIGHT, Portland.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FURNITURE OF a 7-roomed house, all modern improvements, centrally located. Lease can be obtained if desired. Address L. E. E., care Oregonian. 23d7

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDINGS SITUATED ON the corner of North Front and N streets in this city. For particulars inquire at the Northern Pacific Terminal Company's office, corner of Third and Morrison sts. 16dtf

BUSINESS CHANGES.

SALOON FOR SALE—LOCATED ON FIRST ST., Portland, Or. Inquire at 130 Third st. 23d7

FOR SALE—NO. 80 COLUMBIA STREET, 9 room house with furniture, full of boarders and lodgers. E. Mills. 23d7

WANTED—A WORKING PARTNER, WITH $1500, in an East Portland manufacturing business. Address H. R., care Oregonian. 14d

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—11 MILES from Portland; doing a good cash business; telegraph, postoffice and railroad station in same building. Apply to A. J. Hamilton, Beaverton, Or. 11d6

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DRUG STORE IN Eastern Washington territory, doing good business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of Snell, Heitshu & Woodard. 13d-tf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

POWELL & SHIPLEY, GENERAL COMMISsion, No. 280 Front, cor. Jefferson, Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers. 180 Front st.

CAESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants. 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants. Importers of all English goods. Money to loan on mortgage. Cor. [illegible] and Ash.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 [illegible] street Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST. Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

CANDY MANUFACTURERS.

ALISKY CANDY MFG. CO.—ONLY STEAM power factory in the Northwest. We keep everything a confectioner or baker will need. Send for prices. Factory 180 E street, Portland, Or.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREEBORN & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

WHOLESALE FURNISHING GOODS.

DITTENHOEFER, HAAS & CO., MANUFACturers and Jobbers of Men's Furnishing Goods. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated Iron Clad Overalls. 61 Front st., Portland, Or.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, Railings, iron shutters and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. H. DEDMAN, 88 2d st.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 92 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

E. P. GIBITZ, M. R. C. V. S., 185 EIGHTH ST., cor. Alder. Telephone 536. Treats all diseases of domesticated animals.

SEEDS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEED MERchant, 65 Front street Portland, Oregon.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED in 1861, Portland, Or.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 109 AND 111 [illegible] street, Portland, Or.

GATHERED CHRISTMAS DAY.

Some of the City News Condensed Into Side Heads.

House Bombarded—Young McDonald—A Murderous Customer—New Propeller—Fraternal Matters—Bridge Lights—Notes.

THEY BOMBARDED HIS HOUSE.—Mr. Fred Tucker, who lives with his family at No. 311 Water street, came into the police station last night and asked for protection from a drunken crowd who had broken in the door of his house with the evident purpose of mobbing him. Mr. Tucker stated to an OREGONIAN reporter that the attack was made at about 4:30 o'clock P. M. It was about that hour when a crowd of five or six drunken men called at his house. Mrs. Tucker responded to the knock at the door, and, seeing the condition of the callers at once warned her husband. Mr. Tucker got a large club and succeeded in beating the men away while Mrs. Tucker quickly slammed the door and sought safety within an inner room. The crowd being armed with rocks and bricks, vigorously bombarded the door and again broke it open. Having done this, the men seemed undecided whether to enter or not. They remained to discuss the situation for a few minutes and it seems that the better counsels of one or two prevailed, for no further attack was made. As soon as the men had gone away Mr. and Mrs. Tucker hastened to notify the police and ask for protection from further molestation. Several of the attacking party were recognized by Mrs. Tucker, while Mr. Tucker claims to know the instigators of the disgraceful assault and can give names, if necessary. An officer was detailed to guard Mr. Tucker's house and from the tenor of his statements it seems that the end to this sensational Christmas episode is not yet.

MAY MAKE A GOOD BOY.—Officer Woods, who lately returned from San Francisco, where he had gone in the interest of the Boys' and Girls' Aid society, reports that the young reprobate McDonald, who was sent there from this city about two months ago, is now in the care of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of that city. McDonald, it will be remembered, is the 14-year-old incorrigible who caused the police of this city so much trouble in the early part of this summer. Ira Powers had found a nice home for McDonald in the country, but this work of kindness was firmly spurned; the boy refused to go. It was then that McDonald was sent to San Francisco, from which place he was to have been taken by his father to Los Angeles. After McDonald's arrival in San Francisco it was decided to turn him over to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society. This society has now had him for nearly two months, and are getting along nicely with their charge. Officer Woods states that the boy now goes to school and is on a fair way to reformation.

HE CUT TO KILL.—Monday afternoon a burly looking Swede entered the saloon kept by A. E. Swartz, on the corner of Third and B streets, and demanded half a dollar from the proprietor. Mr. Swartz refused to hand over the coveted four bits, and told the man to leave the premises and mind his own business. Scarcely had these words been spoken, when the man pulled out a murderous looking jack-knife and began to slash right and left at the unsuspecting saloon-keeper. Mr. Swartz warded off the blows as best he could and soon succeeded in overpowering his bloodthirsty assailant. An officer was summoned and the man was taken to the city jail where he gave the name of Gus Strom. Fortunately Mr. Swartz escaped without receiving a scratch, but his coat was a sight to behold. His overcoat had five large cuts. One on the back and one on the side were seven or eight inches in length. There were also several cuts in his undercoat, but evidently the blade of the knife was not long enough to penetrate to Mr. Swartz's person.

MRS. HOWE'S BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT.—Mrs. J. P. Howe had arranged a royal spread in the basement of the New Park theater last night for all the employes of the establishment. Turkey, salads, fruits, nuts and wine were artistically arranged on a long improvised table. The lady sat in her box waiting for the curtain to drop on the last act of "Dad's Girl," when "her boys" would enjoy the feast. At the close of the performance every man employed about the theater quickly gathered around Mrs. Howe, while one of them as spokesman presented her with a beautiful silver card receiver on a pedestal about eight inches in hight, representing Cupid, with face half hidden, holding a salver in extended hand. On the right of the figure, resting on a separate base is a beautiful flower vase eighteen inches high. The party then adjourned to the excellent spread in the basement, where everybody enjoyed themselves in democratic order.

THE BRIDGE LIGHTS.—Morrison-street bridge is now complete with its lights, including those recently arrived, which were ordered to comply with the government regulations concerning draw bridges. The topmost of the new colored lights is over the center of the draw, and is about forty-six feet above the floor of the bridge. It is of a brilliant red, and can be seen by the river pilots as soon as they round the bend at St. Johns. The large electric light which has been a source of some annoyance to the captains in making their landings has been at last shaded so as to obviate the dazzling, blinding effect it has hitherto occasioned. Different kinds of shades have been tried, but the only satisfactory arrangements is the latest, a kind of frosted or ground glass shade which effectually tempers the too blinding rays of the main light.

UNSEEMLY HILARITY.—At about 12:30 this morning people who chanced to be along the river front were startled by most heart-rending shrieks and cries from the direction of the water, at once suggesting the idea of another suicide or accidental drowning. THE OREGONIAN reporters were busily engaged at their desks at the time, but one of them immediately hastened to the Stark street ferry landing to ascertain the cause of the outcries. He was informed that a couple of drunks were awakening the midnight echoes from the vantage ground of an old wood scow on the river. Such occurrences are an outrage upon the much-suffering public, and should not be allowed with impunity. Yet no policeman seemed to consider it as belonging to his province to arrest drunks on a scow, and there they were, at liberty to raise bedlam to their hearts content without fear or let or hindrance.

ACCIDENT TO THOMAS GUINEAN.—About one o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Thomas Guinean, proprietor of the Esmond hotel, went into his store room to get some boxes of cigars. They were on an upper shelf, and Mr. Guinean ascended a step-ladder a short distance in order to reach them. In some way the ladder slipped, and he fell. The noise and Mr. Guinean's groans caused several of his employes to hasten to the spot and he was found lying on the floor and unable to rise. Dr. Jones was summoned at once, and, on examination, found that Mr. Guinean's right ankle was dislocated and the small bone of his leg broken. The injury was attended to at once and the sufferer made as comfortable as was possible under the circumstances. It will be some time before he will be able to attend to his business.

AN OVER-CAUTIOUS TRAMP.—A pale and emaciated specimen of the genus tramp accosted an employe of the Dixie Thompson yesterday and gently requested the donation of a two-bit piece with which to purchase a Christmas dinner. The gentleman, being of a philanthropic disposition, invited the peripatetic youth to go aboard the boat and take dinner with him there. The suggestion, while not altogether to the fellow's mind, was made with such evident good intent that he was unable to refuse. As the twain drew near the river, however, the youth was seized with a violent fit of trepidation and declared that he dare not go aboard the boat for fear of being shanghaied. So he left his would-be benefactor and silently departed to the shady retreat of some north-end dive.

CHRISTMAS SHIP AT ST. JOHN'S.—One of the most successful demonstrations in the way of Christmas Sunday school anniversaries this season was that of the M. E. church at St. John's last evening. The beautiful new church was profusely festooned with evergreens. The representation at one end of the church of a marine view, bowered with evergreens, into which was introduced a beautiful ship laden with presents, was a great success. The presents were abundant and the exercises a great credit to the children and to all others engaged. The scene was a happy one, and the entire affair one that would have done credit to the largest and best equipped churches of Portland. The audience filled the church to overflowing.

PURSE-SNATCHERS AT WORK.—About 7 or 8 o'clock Christmas eve, as one of the lady employes of the Mikado millinery shop was walking to her home across the plaza, she was assailed by two footpads, who attempted to grab her hand satchel. One of them caught hold of her satchel and attempted to wrench it from her. The lady clung to her property with a tenacity that wearied the festive purse-snatcher. In the scuffle that ensued the satchel was broken, but the woman still retained her hold and refused to surrender it. At this juncture the other footpad snatched the lady's purse, and then the two assailants fled. The purse contained quite a sum of money, which sum, no doubt, was sufficient to get the two gloriously drunk for Christmas.

HE KNEW GALLANT "DAN."—The *Astorian* tells the following good joke on Dan O'Neil: Everybody knows the handsome and gallant Dan O'Neil, now purser on the Reed, and everyone has noted the ever present buttonhole bouquet that he wears. On a recent visit to San Francisco, as he was about to depart he stopped at the Lotta fountain and told an Italian flower vender to put him up some roses and violets and green stuff. The man did so, but on Dan handing him a dollar, the Italian said: "No, no, I see you on the Columbia. I know all the time you lika the flower. I lika a man that lika the flower," and not a cent would he take. He had recognized him while salmon fishing as the man that 'lika the flower.'"

A GENUINE SURPRISE.—The night force of the Morrison-street bridge put up a genuine surprise for the day force yesterday morning. Well along to the end of their watch they found an ownerless evergreen tree, which they put up on the bridge, well hung with bits of candle, cigar stumps and other articles of equal utility and beauty. The boys then withdrew and viewed with no small amount of satisfaction the joy and then disgust with which the day force regarded their Christmas present. The offending object was finally chucked over into the waters of the Willamette, without any ceremony or apology to the donors.

LITERARY HONORS.—Rev. Ross C. Houghton, pastor of the Grace M. E. church of this city, has very recently had conferred upon him distinguished literary honors, of which he has just reason to feel proud. Through the Eastern papers it is learned that he has been elected a regular member of the "Society of Biblical Archæology of London." This distinction was conferred upon Dr. Houghton for the reason that he was a "traveler in bible lands, and that he was an author" of much repute. This is probably one of the highest literary honors which has been conferred on any Pacific coast clergyman.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—The Christmas entertainment held at the Evangelical church, St. John's, Christmas eve, proved to be a very pleasant and enjoyable occasion. The tree was artistically decorated with some very beautiful and costly gifts. The little ones did their parts nobly and were well rewarded with presents. The music of the choir under the leadership of Prof. S. T. Adams was good and much appreciated by all present. The large audience were much pleased with the interesting exercises and all went away well paid for their attendance.

DESERTED DOCKS.—Owing to the fact that it was "Merry Christmas" the river front presented an extremely lonesome and deserted appearance yesterday, the principal docks being closed for the greater part of the day. There were very few deep water vessels in port, and everything was very quiet along the river. The little steamers Alarm, Cyclone and Mikado however did a very flourishing business in the transportation of pleasure seekers, and the Morrison street bridge was patronized by more than the usual number of pedestrians and other travelers.

A. O. U. W. NOTES.—At last night's meeting of Phoenix Legion No. 1, Select Knights, an interesting session was had, and three new candidates initiated. This lodge is continuing its fraternal visitations in accordance with its previously prepared schedule. Wednesday night Lodge No. 4 of East Portland was visited, after the formal session a bountiful collation was spread, and a general good time indulged in. Last Friday night a pleasant fraternal visit was made to Unity Lodge No. 25. Friday night of this week Portland Lodge No. 27 will be visited.

AT THE COUNTY JAIL.—Christmas at the county jail was rather a tame affair. The turkeys ordered by Sheriff Kelly showed up duly, and were enjoyed as the Christmas bird always is by those to whom it is given. A few of the more opulent prisoners ate a Christmas dinner at their own expense. The vags and other low-down criminals partook of their usual humble meal and solaced their hearts, supposably, by recollections of former occasions, when they helped make glad the holiday festival in a home where they were yet loved and respected.

I. O. O. B. ELECTION.—North Pacific lodge No. 314, I. O. O. B., at its last meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, S. Raphael; vice-president, A. Rosenthal; recording secretary, H. Pander; financial secretary, I. Isaacs; treasurer, I. Morris; A. M., M. Gilbert; G., L. Goldenberg; medical examiner, Dr. O. Binswanger; trustees, A. Kaufman, D. Rosenthal and H. Lemline; representative to the Sovereign grand lodge, M. Rybke, S. L. Cohn, S. H. Abraham, C. Abraham, H. Pander.

BROUGHT A LONG WAYS.—The S. G. Reed brought down a singular bit of cargo Monday morning in the shape of some stone sinkers for buoys, weighing 5500 pounds apiece. They came all the way from Pittsburg—rather a long way to haul rock to Astoria and pay $10 a ton freight on it when rock just as good could be had close by. The mistake was probably that while iron sinkers were ordered by the officers here, the stone article was sent.

STARTS HOME.—Mr. W. H. Galvani of Spokane Falls will leave for his home this morning. On his way to Spokane Mr. Galvani will stop at Sprague and address the organization of Knights of Labor at that place. Mr. Galvani is master workman of the Knights of Labor at Spokane, and also president of the Trades Council. He came down to Portland about a week ago, and while in this city addressed the mass labor meeting.

POLICE FORCE REMEMBERED.—The Portland police force were yesterday afternoon made happy by the receipt of two boxes of cigars. One box was given by Richet Bros., and the other by Police Commissioner George Frank. Notwithstanding the fact that police officers have no holidays, there is nothing that reminds them so much of an old time jubilee as the kindly remembrance of a good box of cigars.

JUST THE DIFFERENCE.—Mr. J. F. Halloran editor of the *Astorian*, who has just returned from a six weeks' visit to California, writes the following paragraph in his paper: The main difference between Oregon and California, is that this is a better country to live in. The Almighty does the irrigating for Oregonians, and in our sister state, man's puny efforts to compete with the Creator are unsatisfactory.

THE SEALED VERDICT.—The sealed verdict of the jury in the case of Dr. A. I. Nicklin against Mark Shire, the First street tobacconist, will be opened in Judge Shattuck's court this morning. The doctor sues for some $200 odd professional fees, and Shire offsets the claim by a cigar bill and account of money loaned which overlaps the doctor bill considerably.

AT GOOD SAMARITAN.—The patients at the Good Samaritan hospital yesterday enjoyed an elegant Christmas dinner. The tables were filled with turkey, cranberry sauce, pies, puddings and such other delicacies as suit the most fastidious taste. A large number of people visited the hospital during the day. The Christmas donations were very liberal, a goodly number of useful gifts being received.

THE NEW PROPELLER.—The work on the new propeller, which is being built for the towing service at the Willamette Shipbuilding Company's yard on the east side, is progressing rapidly. The hull is now nearly completed, and the boat is almost ready for her machinery. The latter lies on the ground ready to be put in.

FARM PROPERTY BARGAIN.—$1750 will buy within the next few days twenty acres, five miles from city, in Powell's valley; twelve acres cleared. M. J. Griffin, real estate agent, Portland Savings Bank building.

SPECIAL OVERCOAT SALE.—A lot of fine stylish overcoats, broken sizes, to be closed out at Kohn's, corner Second and Morrison streets, at big reductions from regular prices.

RAN HARD ASHORE.—Yesterday afternoon about 4:30 the Latona was beached at Stevens point, about two miles above the city proper. In making a landing for two passengers upon a shelving shore the high wind prevalent at the time carried the boat well upon the beach, so far that she could not be dislodged. Capt. Graham and five of the passengers went ashore and came down to Portland. The remainder staid aboard. There happened to be no ladies on the boat. The W. M. Hoag will stop on her way up the river this morning and assist her in getting off the shore. There is no damage done to the boat.

COLD WEATHER has caused J. Selling & Co. to offer men's Scotch caps at 25 cents each. Men's seal plush caps at $1 25 and boys' seal plush caps at 50 cents, and any man, woman or child knowing their value and wanting to protect his head and ears will avail themselves of this opportunity.

BOY'S SUDDEN DEATH.—The 5-year-old child of Mr. A. E. Sloan, a former insurance man of Portland, died yesterday at 173 Pacific street. The boy was named Ralph, and his sudden death was unexpected, and due, the physician said, to heart failure.

THE CHIEF WAS REMEMBERED.—Chief Parrish was yesterday presented with a fine silk umbrella by McAllen & McDonnell. The handle is of gold, beautifully chased, and bears the inscription, "McA. & McD. to S. B. P., Christmas, 1888."

NO KICK COMING.—The Christmas dinner at the Merchants' hotel yesterday was the best ever served at any hotel in the city. When Jake Haas "sets them up" for the boys there is never any kick coming.

FOR REPAIRS.—The coasting schooner Gen. H. C. Wright has been hauled up for repairs at the Willamette Ship Building Company's yards on the east side.

GREAT GLOVE SALE.—Arthur Kohn offers balance of glove stock at big reductions. Corner Second and Morrison streets.

FUR AND WOOLEN CAPS.—Big lot at Kohn's, corner Second and Morrison.

THAT LONG DEFERRED CABLE RAILWAY

Mr. Preston C. Smith's Return—Some Preliminaries Yet to Be Arranged Before Work Begins.

There has been much anxiety among those interested in the cable railway project to learn the result of Mr Preston C. Smith's late trip to San Francisco in the interests of the cable railway company. Mr. Smith returned on Saturday, and since that time he has not been visible to the reportorial eye, even with the aid of a telescope.

From the number of inquiries addressed to the reporters of THE OREGONIAN in regard to the results of his mission it would seem that he has been equally invisible to those of his friends who are particularly interested in seeing him and learning what he accomplished. Some who probably draw their own inferences say that his mission was a failure, and that the cable railway scheme has gone up; others probably as well informed in regard to the matter say that the success of the scheme is assured, and that the road will go up only on Portland heights, as originally intended.

A line drawn somewhere along the indefinite area which separates these two propositions will about strike the true inwardness of the matter. The facts in the case are about as follows: Mr. Smith did not definitely arrange for the construction of the cable road. A proposition tending toward this was made to him by the persons who have the contract under consideration, and this proposition it was necessary that Mr. Smith should submit to the board of directors of the cable road company for them to decide. This decision must be telegraphed to the persons in San Francisco who made the proposition, and their answer, which will probably be received in a day or two, will settle the matter. Till this answer is received here Mr. Smith can have nothing of interest to communicate, and so it is to be hoped that all interested will restrain their curiosity and wait with patience the result.

CHRISTMAS AT THE THEATERS.

Large and Appreciative Audiences at the New Park—John Dort's Christmas Matinee.

Katie Putnam has lost none of her old popularity with our theater-goers, as was attested by the large number of people at the matinee yesterday, and the large, fashionable audience which greeted her in "Dad's Girl," at the New Park theater last night. The play and company were seen to much better advantage at each performance than on Monday night and Katie Putnam more than demonstrated the fact that she has a distinct talent in the higher order of drama as well as in the lighter field of comedy in which she has appeared on her former visits. To-morrow night, "Erma, the Elf," a sensational comedy-drama in which Miss Putnam has a strong part suited to her style of acting will take the place of "Dad's Girl," for two nights.

THE STANDARD.

The family matinee at the Standard was a decided success. The wonderful prismatic fountain was greatly enjoyed by the children. It seems as though such entertainments, embracing the best features of this theater's attractions, which are really excellent, might be oftener given for ladies and children.

Woman's Modesty.

Many women are prevented by feelings of delicacy from consulting a physician in those disorders arising from functional derangement of her peculiarly delicate organism, and the most serious results are often caused by this neglect. To such persons Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an especial boon, as it offers a sure and safe cure for all those distressing disorders to which women are peculiarly subject, while it saves a modest girl or woman from the embarrassment of a personal consultation with a physician. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The ladies are cordially invited to attend a reception of art needle work executed on the White Sewing Machine, at F. H. Leckler's, 169 Second, between Morrison and Yamhill, until December 30. There will be displayed an elegant line of samples, made and finished by the lady in charge, who will give instructions free to all owning or purchasing the White.

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.

TACOMA, W. T., Feb. 25, 1888.

Messrs Russell & Co., Portland, Oregon—*Gentlemen:* We have been running the automatic engine bought of you for a week or more and so far we are much pleased with it. Our engineer says it is the best engine he ever run, and he has had extensive experience in building and running of engines. What he notices especially is its uniformity of action under varying load. He tested it with his speed indicator and found there was no change in the number of revolutions when the dynamo was plugged in or cut out.

Yours truly,
TACOMA LIGHT & WATER CO.
By J. H. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

A Cough is Quickly Cured

By taking Mother Cary's (Eucalyptus) Gum Tree Cough Syrup. It does not affect the stomach or bind the bowels. Skidmore & Co. agents, 151 First street, Portland, Or.

For Coughs and Colds

Try our "*Pectoral Balsam*" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

LITTLE ALBERT HANSEN, late of Baker, Pendleton and The Dalles, is home again at the St. Charles restaurant. Leave your wants to him.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Cabinet Photos $4 per doz. at Thwaite's, 167 First.

Woven Wire Spring Beds, George M. Parker, 131 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

For Choice Fruits, Candies, Nuts, Dried Fruit and Cigars go to Ninth and Washington streets.

Fine Steel Engravings at your own price. Don't lose this chance. W. T. Shanahan, 53 Third st.

The Vienna.

Washington street, leads all for lunches and oysters.

Without Parallel for Pains of all kinds, Hemorrhages and Inflammations—Pond's Extract. Avoid Druggists' old song, "Just as Good," for imitations.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

OVERCOATS

An exceptionally large and good line of the Latest Styles in

MONTENACS,
BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
MELTONS,
WIDE-WALES,
KERSEYS,
ULSTER and CAPE OVERCOATS

—FOR—

Men, Youths, Boys and Children.

JOB LOT OF

Blue Army Overcoats

At $3.00!

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINES

—OF—

[illegible]

Full Dress Prince Albert, 3-Button Cutaway and Sacks.

UNDERWEAR.

We carry the stock and are doing the business. Natural Wool, Gray, All-Wool Vicuna, Heavy All-Wool White, at $3 and $3.50 per suit.

We are Sole Agents for the Famous

Chest Shield Shirts.

—AND—

Double-Seated Drawers

In All Colors and of Pure Wool and Heavy,

$5 per Suit.

[illegible]

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.
135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 25, 5 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch'ge last 24 hours	Ther.	Wind direction.	Rain fall inch	State of W'thr.
Portland	29.96	—.6	38	S	.00	Cl'dy
Olympia	29.98	—.1	42	NE	.00	Cl'dy
Roseburg	29.82	—.14	38	NE	.00	Cl'dy
Red Bluff	29.94	—.11	48	N	.10	Rain
Sacramento	29.92	—.12	52	SE	.00	Cl'dy
Spokane	30.32		24	E	.00	Clear
Walla Walla	30.30		24	Calm	.00	Fair
Ft. Canby	29.80	—.15	42	SE	.00	Cl'dy
Eureka	29.64		56	SE	T	Cl'dy

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time	Bar.	Tem.	Rl Hu'n.	Direc' of W'nd	Vloc of Wind	Rain.	W'thr
5 A. M.	30.04	36	55	NE	11	.00	Clear
5 P. M.	29.95	39	47	E	12	.00	Cl'dy

Maximum temperature, 41.0; minimum temperature, 34.0. River 4.6 feet. Change 0.0 feet.

	Normal.	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Excess or deficiency since 1st.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1888.
Temperature	39.	38.	—1.	83.	824.
Precipitation	.27	.00	—.27	—4.60	—11.93

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25—Indications for twenty-four hours for Oregon and Washington territory: Rain in western portion; fair weather followed by rain Wednesday night in the eastern portion. Storm signals are ordered at the mouth of the Columbia river.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford: W. S. Corley, B. W. Merrill, N. F. Merrill, A. Mayer, J. C. Mann, J. M. Wringgold, L. Sterns, Ben C. Irwin, C. E. Bishop, B. F. Agee and son, A. J. Archer, J. N. Nail, C. A. Hardy, J. B. Briest, J. Hopper, T. D. Booth and fifteen immigrants.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad, Office, No. 2 Washington street.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Skidmore & Co., druggists.

MAGOON BROS.

LIVERY & HACK STABLE,

Third and Madison.

Hacks for riding, per hour	$1 50
Calling, first hour	1 50
Each additional hour	1 00

Theaters and Parties.

One or two persons, to and from	$2 00
Three or four persons, two and from	3 00

☞ No charge for baggage that can be taken on backs.

Two Horse Coupes.

Riding and calling, per hour	$1 00
To and from Theater and Parties, per couple	1 50

TELEPHONE 331.

JUVENILE BOOKS,
FANCY STATIONERY,
ALBUMS and BIBLES,
STANDARD BOOKS IN SETS,
GOLD PENS and HOLDERS.
Beautiful Oxydized Silver Sets.

All at Lower Prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

Lowndsale, Wheeler & Co.,
105 First St., bet. Washington & Stark.

H. B. LITT
Manufacturer of LADIES' Fine Dresses. Wedding outfits a specialty. Third & Alder. P. O. Box 397. Paris office 20 22 Rue Richer

DR. F. W. PREHN,
Room 54, Union Block, Stark street

Dr. E. C. Brown
Diseases of the Eye and Ear. [illegible]

[illegible]

POPULAR

Clothiers and Hatters,

NINE O'CLOCK,
Open Every Evening.

SATURDAY & CHRISTMAS EVE
Eleven O'clock.

Special Drives

During Holiday Week in

[illegible]

—AND—

SUITS

—FOR—

Men, Boys and Children.

All goods up to the finest at the Very Lowest Prices for the Newest and Best.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS.

House Jackets, Smoking Jackets, Robes, Mufflers, Fine Suspenders, All-Silk Neckwear, Umbrellas, Gloves and Furnishing Goods.

Special attention paid to Country Orders.

[illegible]

Corner First and Morrison.

THE BEST SIMONDS' X-CUT SAWS.

Wholesale and Retail.
DAYTON & HALL, Portland.

[illegible]

Holiday

Announcement

DIAMONDS. The stock being by far the largest ever offered here, enables us to sell at wholesale. These goods mounted and unmounted to order.

WATCHES. A most complete assortment in Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, of the very latest improved manufacturers. Rich and perfect time pieces.

JEWELRY. Novel designs and of the very best quality. The latest goods produced by Eastern and Foreign factories.

SILVERWARE. In this line we carry the largest stock, varied in character, pleasing to the eye, and elegant in quality throughout.

In addition to the above, many new and attractive novelties in French and Vienna Bronzes, Grandfather's Hall Clocks are introduced to notice for the first time.

The Jewelry manufacturing department is in perfect order, all work in this line being promptly and faithfully executed.

Country orders will meet with the usual punctuality.

A visit to our establishment is solicited.

BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison.
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for All American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

FINE GOODS! LOW PRICES!
T. B. NEWMAN & SON,
JEWELERS,
82 Morrison St., bet. Second and Third.

[illegible]

82 First St., Portland, Or.,

OFFER

[illegible]

LONDON DYE,
GUARANTEED.

Made up to order in any style of garment. Good fit warranted. Full stock of Ready-made Furs, such as

Seal Sacques, Wraps, English Walking Jackets, Fur-lined Circulars, Pelerines, Boas, Muffs, Ladies' Caps and Bonnets, Misses' and Gentlemen's Furs, Rugs and Robes, Trimmings, all of which we offer at

LOW PRICES.

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects. Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1 upward. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist, Room 7, Union Block, First street entrance.

[illegible]

C. E. Seige, M. D. [illegible]
corner Third and Madison. [illegible]

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store

One Price to All

SOLE AGENCY MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS

Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas

Are the most *thoroughly reliable goods in the market.* They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in *quality, weight, width* and *shade,* thus enabling you to match any piece, and are dyed in two standards of black. None genuine unless rolled on the "*Varnished Board,*" showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark.

A Clean Up

— IN —

Holiday Goods

We know that it is not customary to offer reductions in Holiday Goods until the season is over. We are going to vary the custom and not only make reductions, but shall cut the price of every article in the line without regard to cost. We shall offer you many lines of goods at less than cost of manufacture. We have only one reason for pursuing this course. We are heavily stocked and do not propose to store any goods until next season. If you are looking for something suitable for a present you can find it in our stock at one-half the usual price.

CLEAN UP NO. 1.

$35 00 Plush Manicure Setts for	$20 00
$25 00 Plush Manicure Setts for	$14 50
$20 00 Plush Manicure Setts for	$10 00
$15 00 Plush Manicure Setts for	$ 8 00
$ 7 50 Plush Shaving Cases for	$ 4 00
$ 6 00 Plush Dressing Cases for	$ 3 00

TWO IMMENSE DRIVES—

Dressing Case, Containing Comb and Brush	50 cts
Dressing Case, Containing Mirror, Brush and Comb	65 cts

These are only a few bargains that we mention to give you an idea of what we are doing.

CLEAN UP NO. 2.

Ornamental Bronzes, Bisques, etc.; Ornamental Vases, Clocks, Inkstands; Ornamental Mirrors and Statuary, Smoking Setts and Stands. Everything in this line goes for unheard of prices. No time to lose if you want to take advantage of our prices.

CLEAN UP NO. 3.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT—

We have an immense stock of Breastpins, Eardrops, Bracelets, Necklaces, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Cuff Pins, Hair Pins, Jersey Pins, Hat Pins, Lace Pins, Finger Rings, Lockets, etc. We have assorted these goods into lots, as follows:

Tray 1. Every Article at	$ 25
Tray 2. Every Article at	$ 50
Tray 3. Every Article at	$ 75
Tray 4. Every Article at	$1 00
Tray 5. Every Article at	$1 25
Tray 6. Every Article at	$1 50
Tray 7. Every Article at	$2 00
Tray 8. Every Article at	$2 50
Tray 9. Every Article at	$3 00

(Every Article Purchased from Our Jewelry Department will be found just as represented.)

USEFUL PRESENTS.

KID GLOVES,
SILK MITTENS,
SILK HOSE,
SILK BOAS,
SILK MUFFLERS,
LACE BOAS,
LACE COLLARS,
LACE TIES,

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
FANS,
FUR MUFFS,
FUR CAPES,
FUR COLLARS,
GOLD-MOUNTED UMBR'L'S

BEAR IN MIND

We are Headquarters for COLGATE'S SOAPS and for LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES.

EXAMINE OUR ASSORTMENT

— OF —

LINEN DAMASK SETTS,
Linen Splashers, Trays and Scarfs, Felt Scarfs and Tidies, Piano and Stand Covers.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

A MAGNIFICENT LINE

—OF—

GENTLEMEN'S SLIPPERS

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First St., 6 and 8 Taylor St.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

USUAL PLACE OF ABODE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Monday, December 24, 1888.

James Swift v. S. S. Meyers et al.—No 1456 Action to recover possession of real property

(1) NOTICE IN SUMMONS IN A SUIT TO ENFORCE THE LIEN OF A MORTGAGE. A suit to enforce the lien of a mortgage is not one to recover money or damages only, and therefore the notice inserted in the summons must be according to the direction in sub-division 2 of § 5[illegible], Comp 1887

(2) JUDGMENT OF STATE COURT IN THE NATIONAL COURT, SITTING IN THE SAME STATE. The judgment of a state court may be collaterally questioned or attacked in a national court sitting in the same state, for a want of jurisdiction over the subject matter or of notice to the defendant, the same as if it was a judgment of a court of another state.

(3) SUIT TO ENFORCE THE LIEN OF A MORTGAGE. A suit to enforce the lien of a mortgage by the sale of the property is in the nature of a proceeding in rem and in case the mortgagor or his successor in interest is a non resident or not found, so that he cannot be personally served with process, in the state, the court may decree a sale of the property on such substituted or constructive service of process on the mortgagor as the legislature may provide but in such case there is no presumption in favor of the jurisdiction of the court, and unless the record shows a compliance in all essential particulars with the statute authorizing such service its decree is null and void

(4) CASE IN JUDGMENT. A statute of Oregon (Comp 1887, § 54) provides that if a defendant in a suit cannot be found, service of the summons may be made by delivering a copy of the same "to some person of the family * * * at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of the defendant. In a suit to enforce the lien of a mortgage on property in Linn county the return of the sheriff showed that the defendant could not be found and that a copy of the summons was delivered to a "member of the family, at his usual place of abode in said (Linn) county, on which service the court gave a decree by default for the sale of the property under which the defendants claim. Held, that the service was invalid and the decree of sale thereon null and void because the return did not show that the substituted service of the summons was made at the defendant's usual place of abode in the state in whatever county it might be, but only at his usual place of abode in Linn county

(5) CONTRADICTING A RECORD. Semble, that the record of a court cannot be collaterally impeached or contradicted except by a suit in equity, brought for the purpose of setting aside a judgment, on the ground that in fact the court never acquired jurisdiction to give the same.

DEADY J

This action is brought by the plaintiff a citizen of California, against the defendants citizens of Oregon to recover 3[illegible] acres of land, situate in Linn county Oregon

The case was tried by the court without the intervention of a jury, upon the amended complaint answer and reply thereto, and a stipulation as to the facts

From these it appears that on and prior to October 16, 1879 Philip Grigsby was the owner of the premises in question subject to a mortgage thereon given to the state commissioners for the management of the school fund, to secure the payment of $1500 with interest, theretofore borrowed by Grigsby from said commissioners, that on said date a suit theretofore brought by said commissioners against Grigsby to enforce the lien of said mortgage, was pending in the state circuit court for said county, in which a summons had been issued directed to said Grigsby requiring him "to appear and answer the complaint therein within the time specified and notifying him that if he failed so to appear and answer "the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded" in the complaint, that said summons was returned by the sheriff of said county with the following certificate or proof of service annexed thereto "I hereby certify that I have served the annexed summons in Linn county, Oregon on the 16th day of October, 1879, on the therein named defendant, Philip Grigsby he not being found by leaving a copy thereof, * * * together with a copy of the complaint, * * * with Mary Backus a member of the family over the age of 14 years at his usual place of abode in said county that thereafter said circuit court gave a decree in said case by default in favor of the plaintiffs therein on which the interest of Grigsby in the premises was sold on execution and the proceeds applied on the demand of the plaintiffs and in discharge of said lien that said sale was duly confirmed and a conveyance of the premises made in pursuance thereof to the purchaser J W Myers under whom the defendants claim and that the plaintiff, on April 26 1888 received a conveyance from Grigsby of all his interest in the premises

The stipulation concludes that if the "summons" is valid and the return' is sufficient, to show due service of the same on Grigsby, the defendants are entitled to judgment in the action but if not the plaintiff is entitled to judgment

It is contended by the plaintiff that the decree of the circuit court of Linn county under which the defendants claim is void and of no effect because the court had no jurisdiction in the premises

The grounds of this contention are (1) the summons was invalid because it did not contain a notice that the plaintiffs would, if the defendant failed to answer the complaint, take judgment for a sum specified therein, but only that in such case they would apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, and (2) the return of the sheriff does not show a valid service of the summons because (a) it appears therefrom that it was "left" with Mary Backus and not delivered' to her (b) it does not appear whether Mary Backus was a member of her own family or of the defendant's, and (c) it does not appear that the summons was served at the "usual place of abode" of the defendant in the state, but only in Linn county '

The statute (Comp 1887 § 54) provides—"That there shall be inserted in the summons, a notice in substance as follows —(1) in any action for the recovery of money or damages only, that the plaintiff will take judgment for a sum specified therein if the defendant fail to answer the complaint, (2) in other actions that if the defendant fail to answer the complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein

By section 55 (Comp 1887) it is further provided that—The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof together with a copy of the complaint * * * as follows (Here follow five subdivisions, the first four of which relate to the service on corporations and persons under guardianship) The fifth one provides—In all other cases to the defendant personally or if he be not found to some person of the family above the age of 14 years at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of the defendant '

These provisions concerning a summons and its service in an action at law are equally applicable to a summons and its service in a suit in equity to enforce the lien of a mortgage Comp 1887 § 389

The suit against Grigsby was not in my judgment a suit to recover money only primarily it was brought to ascertain and enforce a lien on the real property in question and obtain a judicial sale of the same and the application of the proceeds thereof in payment of the debt the mortgage was given to secure Comp 1887 § 414

It is true that in case a mortgagor has given a personal obligation for the debt the law authorizes the court to decree a recovery of the amount of such debt against him as well as to decree a sale of the property to satisfy the same But the decree in personam for the recovery of the money is not the only nor even the principal object of the suit At least it is merely a conditional decree and cannot be enforced until the property adjudged to be sold is disposed of and then only in case the proceeds of such sale are not sufficient to satisfy the decree Comp 1887 § 417

The notice in the summons was properly given under the second subdivision of section 53 and a copy of the complaint having been served at the same time the defendant was fully informed of the nature of the decree that might be taken against him in case he failed to answer

The last objection to the validity of the service will be considered first

It does not appear that a copy of the summons was delivered to some person of the family * * * at the dwelling house or usual place of abode ' of the defendant What does appear is that a copy of the summons was left with a member of the family over the age of 14 years at his (the defendant's) usual place of abode in said (Linn) county '

A suit to enforce the lien of a mortgage is a local one, and can only be brought in the county where the land lies Comp 1887 §387 But the defendant may be served with the summons in any county of the state in which he may be found. Id §§52 54.

There is no presumption that Grigsby was a resident of Linn county because the suit to enforce a lien on real property belonging to him therein, was brought there. It could not have been brought elsewhere. For aught that appears, he may have resided in any other county in the state And if "found" anywhere therein whether commorant or itinerant, he could have been served by delivering to him personally, a copy of the summons But if not so "found," then he could only be served by the delivery of a copy of the summons "to a person of the family"—the family of which he constituted a part, whether as head or member—at his dwelling house or usual place of abode "

It is self evident that a defendant can have but one unqualified "usual place of abode" in the state, at the same time If he has other places of abode therein as he may have they are his unusual places of abode A defendant may be served personally anywhere in the state that he may be found but if served constructively, by the mere delivery of a copy of the summons for him to the person designated by the statute it must be done at his usual place of abode' in the state in whatever county that may be And if he has no such place of abode and cannot be found he must be served by publication His usual place of abode in a particular county is not necessarily his usual place of abode in the state A person may reside eleven months in the year in Multnomah county and one month in the year near the beach in Clatsop county He may have a fixed and well known residence in each county But can there be any question which county his usual place of abode is within the meaning of the statute regulating the service of a summons? Certainly not It is in Multnomah county Now suppose a suit was commenced against this person in Clatsop county to divest him of some interest in real property therein the sheriff might leave a copy of the summons at his residence in Clatsop county with his household or with some person of the family with whom he always resides when in the county and then truly return that the defendant not being found he had served the summons by leaving a copy thereof with such person at his usual place of abode in Clatsop county and do this notwithstanding he and the plaintiff might both well know that the defendant had not been in the county for nearly eleven months, and was then and had been for years, a permanent resident of Multnomah county, in which was his usual place of abode in the state

In Brown v. Langlois (70 Mo 226) it was held under a similar statute that service of a summons, by leaving a copy at the usual place of abode" of the defendant "when in the city of Cape Girardeau, was invalid and that a judgment by default thereon was a nullity

In Allen v. The Singer Man Co (72 Mo 326) service of process by leaving the same at the Irvin House the usual place of abode of the" defendant " prior to the time he left the state, was held bad because it did not show that the writ was left at a place which was the abode of the defendant, at the time of service

In M C Bank v Suman (79 Mo 527) a service by leaving process at the last usual place of abode" of the defendant, was held invalid because non constat, that his last ' place of abode was his present one and the return could have been true and the defendant reside in another county or jurisdiction "

In Dawson v The Bank, (3 Ark 505) and Parks v Weems (9 Ark 139), it was held that service of a summons at the residence of the defendant by delivering a copy to a person present there, whom it did not appear from the return was a member of the family is bad and will not support a judgment by default

In Santorn v Stickney (69 Maine 343), it was held that a return on a writ that it was served on the defendant by leaving a copy of the summons for him 'at his last and usual place of abode, in Kennebec county ' did not show that the summons was left at the defendant's place of last and usual abode ' as by statute required Upon this service there was a judgment by default, and afterwards on this judgment there was an action brought in the same state, and the invalidity of the service was relied on as a defense The court said— The point taken in the defense is that 'his last and usual place of abode in Kennebec county would not be his place of last and usual abode in the state We concur in that interpretation of the officer's return * * * All the officer certified may be true and no service be made The officer would not be liable for making a false return But he made an indefinite equivocal and insufficient return It must be certain that a defendant has been legally notified before judgment can properly go against him '

In Ames v Winsor (19 Pick 247) the return was to the effect that the summons had been left for the defendant at his last and usual place of abode' known to the officer serving it in the city of Boston The statute required the summons to be delivered to the party or left at his dwelling house or place of last and usual abode ' It was held that the service was insufficient

In Settlemier v Sullivan (97 U S 444) it was held that the service of a summons under a similar statute (Or Stat 1855 p 80 § 29) by delivering a copy thereof to the wife of the defendant at the usual place of abode when the return did not show that the defendant could not be found was invalid and the judgment by default taken thereon null and void

In delivering the opinion of the court Mr Justice Field said The inability of the officer to find the defendant was not a fact to be inferred but a fact to be affirmatively stated in his return To the same effect is the ruling in Trullenger v Todd 5 Or 39

In Earle v McVeigh (91 U S 50) it was held that where during the absence of a person and his family a statute authorized the notice of a suit against him to be posted upon the front door of his usual place of abode that a notice so posted seven months after the house had been vacated by the defendant and his family was not posted on his usual place of abode ' and a judgment founded thereon was absolutely void The court says— By the expression the usual place of abode the law does not mean the last place of abode, for a party may change his place of abode every month in the year Instead of that it is only on the door of his then present residence where the notice may be posted to constitute a compliance with the legal requirement "

In these cases the question of the validity of the service sometimes arose on a direct proceeding, and in others collaterally, but in all alike, it was held that the same being insufficient the court acquired no jurisdiction thereby and its judgment thereon was null and void.

In none of them however but Earle v McVeigh was the record concerning the service contradicted by extraneous evidence and in that case the proceeding was a suit in equity to set aside the judgment In all the rest it was determined on the face of the record that the service was invalid In my judgment where it is sought to contradict the record concerning any jurisdictional matter it should only be done by a suit in equity, on proper allegation and proof in which the court, in granting the relief prayed for may make such conditions in favor of an innocent purchaser who invested his money on the faith of a record showing jurisdiction in the court as may be possible and proper

But a purchaser at a sale on execution issued on judgment or decree taken by default where the record does not show jurisdiction in the court over the subject and notice to the defendant has no equity in the premises as against the true owner He is the victim of his own folly or negligence

After a court has acquired jurisdiction by a proper service of process on the defendant any error in its proceedings cannot be questioned collaterally But until jurisdiction is acquired its judgment may be questioned and held for naught in a collateral as well as a direct proceeding

The only authority cited in favor of the sufficiency of the service in question is Henley v Butler (66 Wis 9) in which a similar service of a summons was held good The return stated that the summons was served on the defendant in Clark county at his last and usual place of abode therein The court said the words last and ' were superfluous and then arbitrarily construed the return as if it read—Served the summons at the defendant's usual place of abode which place of abode was then in Clark county "

Admitting the insufficiency of the return counsel for the defendants insist that the judgment of the circuit court of Linn county thereon is valid in the courts of this state and cannot be questioned therein collaterally and that the judgment of a court of this state when called in question or attacked in the circuit court of the United States for this district must be regarded as a domestic one

I cannot assent to either of these propositions As was said by Mr Justice Field in Galpin v Page (3 Saw 107) Whilst the courts of the United States are not foreign courts in their relation to the state courts they are courts of a different sovereignty, exercising a distinct and independent jurisdiction, and are bound to give to the judgments of the state courts only the same faith and credit which the courts of another state are bound to give them ' And what faith and credit must be given to the judgment of a state court in the courts of another state, may be seen in Christmas v Russell (5 Wall., 305) where it is said such a judgment is neither foreign nor domestic in every sense in said courts but it is "open to enquiry as to the jurisdiction of the court and notice to the defendant ' citing D Arcy v Ketchum 11 How 165, Webster v Reid Id , 437

Elliott v Piersoll (1 Pet., 328) was ejectment brought in the circuit court of the United States for Kentucky The title of the defendants depended on the validity of an order of a county court of that state concerning the privy examination of a feme covert who was a party to a deed on which the defendants relied The court instructed the jury that the order of the county court was void for want of jurisdiction over the subject On error to the supreme court, the ruling was affirmed The court, Trimble J said – Where a court has jurisdiction it has a right to decide every question which occurs in the cause and whether its decision be correct or otherwise its judgment until reversed is regarded as binding in every other court But if it acts without authority, its judgments and orders are regarded as nullities They are not voidable but simply void * * * The jurisdiction of any court exercising authority over a subject may be inquired into in every other court when the proceedings of the former are relied on and brought before the latter by the party claiming the benefit of such proceedings

In Thompson v Whitman (18 Wall 467), the supreme court in referring to the opinion of the court in Christmas v Russell supra in which it is said that the judgment of a state court is open to inquiry as to the jurisdiction of the court and notice to the defendant, said In a number of cases in which was questioned the jurisdiction of a court whether of the same or another state over the general subject matter in which the particular case adjudicated was embraced this court has maintained the same general language' citing particularly Elliott v Piersoll supra

Galpin v Page (18 Wall 350) was a case in which the jurisdiction of a state court was questioned in an action in a national court sitting in the same state 3 Sawyer 93 The court held that the presumption which the law implies in support of the judgment of a court of general jurisdiction is confined to facts concerning which the record is silent, and limited to the case of persons within their territorial jurisdiction in a proceeding according to the course of the common law

In Pennoyer v Neff (5 Otto 732) Mr Justice Field speaking of judgments in personam in state courts where the defendants had not been personally served with process or voluntarily appeared, said— the courts of the United States are not required to give effect to judgments of this character when any right is claimed under them Whilst they are not foreign tribunals in their relations to the state courts they are tribunals of a different sovereignty exercising a distinct and independent jurisdiction and are bound to give to the judgments of the state courts only the same faith and credit which the courts of another state are bound to give to them ' This seems to be decisive of the question.

In none of these cases nor any other to which my attention has been attracted is it said or even suggested that the judgment of a state court cannot be questioned or attacked collaterally either for want of jurisdiction of the subject matter or notice of the proceeding to the defendant in a national court sitting in the same state

The case of Owens vs Gotzian (4 Dill 436) is an apparent and may be a partial exception to this statement

In an action in the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota, a judgment of a court of the state was given in evidence to defeat the same The plaintiff then offered to prove that the summons in that case was served by a silent partner of the plaintiffs therein contrary to the statute, which forbid a party to the action' to make such service claiming that this fact made the service invalid and the judgment thereon void

The court (Nelson J) assumed on the authority of Thompson vs Lee (22 Iowa 380) that the judgment of the state court should be regarded as a domestic judgment in that tribunal but admits that even then ' it may be shown void on its face if the court rendering it had no jurisdiction of the defendant's person ' and added it is equally true that except for errors affecting the jurisdiction of the court its validity cannot be questioned '

But this is all that is sought to be done in this case or that is claimed can be done even if the decree of the state court is not considered a domestic one

The court also held that the alleged defect in the service of the summons was at most only an irregularity which did not affect the jurisdiction of the court and finally that as the alleged silent partner was not named in the proceedings he was not a party to the action' within the meaning of the statute and therefore the service was not only sufficient but regular

Assuming however that the service as shown by the record in this case is invalid is in my judgment it is the validity of this decree according to the ruling in Odell v Campbell (9 Or 298), may be questioned even in the state courts

The opinion in this case by Mr Justice Lord is a clear and able exposition of the law on the subject of acquiring jurisdiction by substituted or constructive service of process The case was an action to recover real property, and the defendant claimed title under a sale on an execution issued on a judgment against the plaintiff's grantor prior to the conveyance to the latter The property was attached and an attempt was made to serve a summons on the defendant as a non resident by publication The order of publication omitted to direct that a copy of the summons and complaint be mailed to the defendant at his place of residence nor did it state any reason for such omission as that such residence was unknown to the plaintiff and could not with reasonable diligence be ascertained by him The service was held invalid and the judgment void for the reason that the court never acquired jurisdiction of the person of the defendant, and that in such a proceeding there is no presumption in favor of the jurisdiction but the record must show a compliance with the statute in every essential particular And this rule has been applied by the courts of the state to a judgment of a national court sitting in this state

In Victor v Davis (11 Or 447) a decree of this court was questioned collaterally and held for naught on the alleged ground that the proceeding to acquire jurisdiction of an absent defendant was invalid on the authority of Odell v Pifer (Campbell) 9 Or 298

The suit in which the decree in question was given may be considered a suit in personam and in rem So far as it was sought to enforce the lien of the mortgage on the property included therein it was in the nature of a suit in rem (Pennoyer v Neff supra 743) but so far as it was sought to obtain a money judgment against Grigsby it was in personam As to the proceeding in rem it was in the power of the state to provide a substituted service of the summons in case the defendant could not be found by delivering it to some person of the family at his usual place of abode or otherwise But as to the judgment in personam nothing short of personal service or a voluntary appearance could authorize that

In proceeding to enforce the lien of the mortgage by the sale of the property on a substituted service of the summons the court was not proceeding according to the course of the common law and there is no presumption in favor of its jurisdiction or the regularity of the proceedings on which it depends Odell v Campbell 9 Or 298

In conclusion it does not appear from the record that Linn county was Grigsby's usual place of abode ' in the state at the date of the service of the summons on Mary Backus for him, and there is no presumption that it was and therefore it does not appear that the service or notice required by the statute was had or given or that the circuit court of Linn county ever acquired jurisdiction to order a sale of the property

It is not necessary to consider the other objections to the service nor whether the plaintiff could in this action contradict the return of the sheriff so as to show that Grigsby at the date of the service on Mary Backus, had no place of abode in Linn county or even in the state The question was argued and submitted upon the understanding that if the court found the return sufficient the plaintiff would then if allowed offer evidence to contradict it as suggested As I have said my opinion is that the return cannot be contradicted, except in a suit in equity brought for the purpose of setting aside the judgment thereon

There must be a finding of fact and law for the plaintiff

Mr W Scott Beebe for the plaintiff

Mr Albert H Tanner and Mr. Charles E Wolverton for the defendants

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

The Rival of the English Girl in Her Own Land.

She is Creating a Stir in the London Press—What Makes American Girls Attractive to Englishmen—Aged English Society Women

The American girl says a London letter is the topic of the hour The Pall Mall Gazette has printed the long list of our countrywomen who have married English titles Labouchere in Truth has solemnly advised English maidens to become as American as possible, and as an offset the Daily Telegraph has printed a leader of over a column discussing the dreadful fate of an American girl who put belladonna in her eyes with the sweet ambition of turning them into amatory lamps All this arises from the fact that Mr Joseph Chamberlain has gone to Washington for the third partner of his joys and sorrows, just as if two English wives were not sufficient evidence of his patriotism and also from the fact that when his royal highness and Mrs Potter went to Homburg to play lawn tennis this year England's future king was pleased to devote himself largely to American girls while the English maidens sighed unrecognized Wherever you go that he and ing ry [illegible] of Britain are sure shy y to w h then s lives American and fascinating and altogether the daughter of Columbia is enjoying a season of admiration over here which should make our feathered national eagle flap his wings and screech with [illegible]

That Englishmen from the Prince of Wales down should like the American girl is natural She is something that they do not get at home The English girl is as different a creature as can easily be imagined As a girl she is an animated blank and an absolute failure A great many social philosophers from Aristotle to Little Johnny have vainly endeavored to determine what girls were made for and the English girl as she appears to-day makes the question still a vital one Her only apparent purpose in life is in the first place, to be healthy and in some cases to giggle Giggling is one of the fine arts and when well done helps out a halting conversation admirably, but the English girl does not converse She is extremely good and it is a human fact over which Mr Satan is perpetually chuckling that good people are very apt to be stupid

In a charming family out Kensington way there are eight daughters It is still fashionable to have children in England the people being less advanced than some social circles in America and in this particular family all the offspring have been girls They range in age from 28 to 12 They are all tall and threaten to be thin The older ones have already carried the threat into effect. When their mother, also tall and thin, ushers her blushing troop into Prince's hall in Piccadilly, where they go to dance she rises like a single osseous stem in a fresh and vernal forest of shoulder blades. They all look alike and act alike They also talk alike when they talk, but this is not often An idea would give them the headache Their conversational equipment consists of 'yes' in several modulations and 'really' this latter being accompanied by an expression which is confidently supposed to be coquettish They have all been educated in exactly the same way by the same governess Education is a very cut and dried commodity in England and might be sold by the yard or the pound One of them remarked that they had all been as far as logarithms in algebra, and asked me if I liked logarithms I think that if it was properly [illegible] I should like one but not more I told her so and she seemed a little surprised Her next remark was to the effect that logarithms were not animals, but calculations This being a matter of news she explained it at some length It is easy to admire these young ladies, for they are almost kind hearted and sincere but after admiring one of them an hour or two the desire to build a fire under her to see if she would say anything is not as entirely [illegible] as it seems.

To see the two girls—English and American—dancing a polka is to see all the difference between them emphasized The American girl is a nervous creature She is as excitable as a thoroughbred mare When she dances her eye sparkles her cheek flushes her face is lighted up and every nerve is at tension in the thrill of music and motion Life is a living, panting reality just then The English girl on the contrary does not alter her amiable torpidity in the least She does not smile She is as grave as ever As she turns solemnly around she might as ar is her expression goes be reading an [illegible] the volume of sermons She has not a type of abandon and she dances rather angularly The English foot is large She does not dance she treads Dancing is to a d light it is exercise It belongs not to the domain of art but of calisthenics She is a stately column of blonde marble on a rotary pedestal and seems to have just as much of feeling as that tasteless luxury has of flavor

In society which she enters at eighteen or nineteen or later, her manner with strangers is rigid to the degree of austerity This is due partly to shyness and partly to that worship of propriety which the English governess and the English boarding school mistress devote their entire energy to inculcating The American girl with her grace, quickness savoir faire, knowledge of herself of the world and of men is as different from her English sister as was Mr Pygmalion's sentimental lady friend from the date's statue There is an individuality in her conversation and manner, and the way in which she wears her clothes She can talk flirt and take care of herself under all circumstances The fact is that she is thoroughly wide awake while the English girl is slumbering

The English girl is slumbering She marries somewhere between 21 and 25 and makes the best of mothers All the ills of matrimony she bears with perfect ease her muscles being firm her nerves unshaken and her brain quiet Stupidity is a blessing under certain circumstances and when a woman is too brainy that quality is likely to be conspicuously absent in her children She devotes herself to her family and her home The home life in England is as delightful as as it is unique The extent to which two people can be interested in each other in their children and in their exclusion of everything else on earth would be surprising in the country of divorces After half a dozen of years of matrimony, the English girl begins to be somewhat interesting as a talker A shrewd international observer said the other night that the English girl of 18 compared mentally with the American girl of 12 while the American girl of 18 was represented in English society only by the young married woman At the time that she becomes a grandmother the English girl, mentally becomes thoroughly awake

In all England there is no sight so delightful as that of the old women in society Their presence at social gatherings their appearance and the way in which they are treated are evidence of the highest civilization that mankind has yet attained I see women of sixty seventy eighty and more still in the current of fashionable life still going wherever the world goes and doing whatever the world does in a light that would startle the American who begins to [illegible] her shroud at fifty Mrs Marchioness of Ailesbury dressed not like an old woman but a young one and beautifully dressed that ought to have set the tone in Central park If the sculptor could express her midnight adieu at a reception with the remark that she has still two more calls to go to it would probably convey the social activity of a refined and dignified old lady who cannot be far from [illegible] Lady Cork wall widow the venerable mother of Admiral side Proctor was a social light almost to the day of her death, nothing ago as she was much over 80 when that [illegible] took place They do not hide their old ladies in garrets in England They do not bring them into the drawing room in arm chairs with their bonnets rattling and in degree to the company [illegible] so doing They are strong bodily and happy They are in society by right and they are the best conversationalists and altogether the most fascinating women that English society contains They are delightful company They are keen shrewd and calm They have outlived their vanity but their pride is unaltered and their mental relish is keener than ever When one stops to consider what a very important part of English society they constitute and how impossible it would be to get along without them the exportation of a prime lot of grandmothers to America seems an act of wisdom too long delayed.

The English girl of eighteen suffers by comparison with the American, but the English girl of eighty has no rival Her rival has long since been shelved or entombed It seems hard on American women that this should be so They are unfortunate in several respects and the loss of the beautiful afternoon of life, which every English woman will assure you is the best part of it, is a most anxious one Women like other people live but once and it seems as though a little wisdom put out at interest by the mothers of the next generation in America would bring in a heavy return of happiness

It is all very well for the American girl to be smart but she wears her elf out at it. It is the fashion of her country She knows too much Her brain is too active She learns too much at boarding school particularly of subjects not set down in the regular curriculum of study It is not the privilege of humanity to see very far beyond the tip of its nose in any direction and the entire sum of human knowledge is so trifling that advanced study amounts to little There is no particular necessity for any girl to be witty or subtle or clever She had much better for her own sake be stupid and happy If she has a clear skin and good teeth she has all that is required Feminine youth and purity have always ranked as the most beautiful things of earth and are nowise lacking in popularity Besides, stupid girls have always good figures Their blood is not incessantly dancing to the brain and the arteries have time to make curves and dimples in their proper places And when it came to wasting twenty or thirty years under a tombstone which might be not agreeably passed in dinner parties the value of stupidity is not to be gainsaid

NOTE AND COMMENT

The vindication of Mr Cleveland from the oft-repeated charges of drunkenness etc still goes on in the New York Times The subject should be dropped by Mr Cleveland's friends People do not believe the charges but having their faith in Mr Cleveland's sobriety will withstand these repeated vindications is a question

Lord Sackville it is said is to be made embassador to Turkey It will be impossible for his lordship to meddle in Turkey's domestic politics for the simple reason that Turkey has none But Lord Sackville had better be careful about letter writing any how Indiscretion in Constantinople is often followed by a bag and the Bosphorus

There is balm for the American votary of slang in the information that the fastidious and generally scornful London Saturday Review approves of our slang expression He gave himself away " This the Saturday Review regards as descriptive and forcible which will permit the Anglomaniac element to use the term as recklessly as Mr Howells has been doing in some of his recent writings

Here is food for reflection published in an English paper ' The sum of £1 228 759 sterling was recently given in one year by various religious bodies in England to foreign missions " And in another part of the same paper ' It is estimated that there are in London 314 000 persons wholly dependent on casual labor, and a large number of these lead a sad hopeless life on the verge of starvation Who was it that said, Charity begins at home? '

The Salt Lake Tribune comes to the defense of Nevada It says that if the state casts but a little over 12 000 votes its people turn out man for man quadruple the output in value of the citizens of any other state that it is out of debt has the most magnificent school fund of any state, its voters vote as they please and have their votes honestly counted and finally that it takes more votes to elect a congressman in Nevada than it it does in South Carolina

Statistics regarding immigration into the United States are always worth studying and especially important are some of the facts which can be deduced from the most recent figures During the ten months of the present year ending October 20 the number of English and Scotch immigrants was 118 511 as compared with 119 303 during the same period last year Of Irish immigrants in the same ten months of this year there were 63 031 a slight falling off from the figures for last year which were 66 385 It will thus be seen that the number of English and Scotch immigrants during the last two years has been very nearly double that of Irish immigrants

Dr H C Chisholm now living in Harrisburg, P[illegible] is a son of Judge Chisholm of Mississippi who with his daughter and little son was murdered by the Kemper county Klux party in 1877 Kemper county is the seat of the race war that has just broken out in Mississippi Dr Chisholm says that the two Murrys who are reported to have been killed last Sunday in a conflict with the negroes were members of the party who murdered his father brother and sister In boyhood the two Kempers [illegible] Chisholm is reported as saying have been the leaders in nigger hunting about Wahlaka [illegible] he has seen more than one colored victim of an election [illegible] by shotgun fired at by [illegible] He thinks every negro in the neighborhood will be killed or forced to fly the country

In round numbers the county democracy and Tammany organizations of New York city raised $1 00 000 for the late election Mayor Hewitt gave about $50 000 Sheriff Grant $[illegible] 000 Mr Flack the candidate for sheriff $10 000 the gamblers $30 000 and the whisky men $[illegible] Reilly candidate for county clerk gave $15 000 The candidates for congress each paid $4 000 into the fund, six candidates for the three coronerships paid $5 000 each the candidates for aldermen each paid $500 and were expected to spend besides three times that sum in their respective districts Candidates for the assembly paid $500 etc Meantime the Mugwump press are exclusively worried by rumors of the use of money in the canvass by the Republicans

The Boston Herald thinks it is much too sanguine to argue that because a large number of women voted at the recent municipal election a revolution on the subject of female suffrage is about to occur It calls attention to the fact that women in Massachusetts were authorized to vote at elections for schools ten years ago Very few of them have ever taken enough interest to vote until the recent election in Boston when an issue was raised that especially enlisted their interest On both sides they felt that in voting they were doing their duty to the religious faiths to which they were respectively attached Issues of this character are rarely raised in elections and hence the Herald thinks that the women of Massachusetts cannot be relied upon to rally regularly to the polls

At a recent auction sale in London the great Hindoo [illegible] and was knocked down to a jeweler for $[illegible] This curious relic stood 2 ¾ inches in height It was preserved for more than 2000 years in an ancient temple at Delhi The base is of solid gold and around it are set in gems or charms a diamond ruby sapphire chrysoberyl cat's eye coral pearl hyacinth garnet yellow sapphire and emerald Round the apex of this gold pyramid is a plinth set with diamonds On the apex is a topaz 1 13-16 inches in length and 9 16 of an inch in depth shaped like a horseshoe, in the center of the horse shoe the great chrysoberyl cat's eye stands upright When Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shah the last king of Delhi was captured and exiled to the Andaman islands his queen secreted this gem and it was never seen again until being [illegible] during the mutiny she sold it to the present owner

Our Assessment System

Astorian

This silly assessment law that we have is one of the first things that the coming legislature should alter so as to insure just and equitable taxation As it is the law and system are a farce Millions of dollars worth of property escape taxation additions [illegible] are allowed and a premium is virtually set upon rascality The law allowing indebtedness should be repealed and a stricter account demanded from the several county assessors and while on this subject it is in order to direct the attention of the Clatsop county court and other courts to the matter of hidden property property that escape taxation We mean realty land and improvements thereon There is a good deal of owned land in this county that is not taxed, there are believed to be a good many landowners in Clatsop county whose names do not appear on the county tax roll It is the province and should be the purpose of this and other county courts to see that no such omissions are made As it is at present the whole thing is a farce The assessors, in this regard, need the assistance, co operation and support of the county courts.

THE ABUSED MAIL SERVICE.

It Has Been Organised On a Partisan Basis.

But Now the Administration Seeks to Extend the Benefits of the Civil Service Laws to the Democratic Incompetents.

Washington Special (Dec 20) to Chicago Tribune.

The facts about the placing of the railway mail service under the civil service rules make it a piece of discreditable business on the part of the Cleveland administration Briefly it may be said that in July last when he expected to be re-elected Mr Cleveland refused to have the service included in the civil service In November, when he had been beaten he put forth unusual efforts to have the service classified before March 4, so that the present incompetent democratic clerks may keep their places The object of the course taken in July, from all the evidence that can be gathered, was to wait until the small percentage of republican clerks that remained could be dropped and their places be filled with democrats who could get in without passing a civil service examination Many attempts have been made to explain away the ugly circumstances but without success Postmaster General Dickinson has had a share in the discreditable business as might have been expected from a spoils democrat Ex Civil Service Commissioner Oberley also found an excuse for going back on himself when this was necessary to please higher authorities The object was first brought to public attention in July when the civil service commission addressed an official communication to the president urging that the railway mail service be brought within the civil service classification The question was considered at a cabinet meeting and the opinion of the postmaster general was sought. He made a written protest against it and a strong one As the document cannot be got from the White house files, its exact contents are not known but of its general character there is no doubt. Mr Dickinson himself says it was emphatic on certain points He does not admit that he protested against applying civil service rules to the railway mail service at all, but says he did point out strong objections to the proposition urged, The plan was to have civil service examinations of postal clerks at Washington and by local civil service boards at each of the eleven cities which are headquarters for divisions of the railway mail service Mr Dickinson says he pointed out that this would be inconvenient and unsatisfactory and that the present system of putting clerks at work in the sections from which they are appointed was the best This makes an examination necessary in the different congressional districts, but it must be remembered that the examination is not a civil service one and is not under the control of the civil service commission Yet the postmaster general thought it good enough in July last.

The president's action has been even more censurable than that of the postmaster general When the civil service commission laid their request before him the members had every reason to believe that he was desirous of taking the line of action recommended But they were stunned when their communication came back to them with every sign of the executive displeasure It was not formally disapproved but it found its way from the White house to the civil service commission, whose members were made to feel that they had been meddling with something that didn't belong to them. The next step was for the amiable ' Bishop" Oberly to find out practical difficulties in the way of making the civil service apply to the railway mail After a talk with the president and with the postmaster general, he discovered that the scheme wasn't feasible because the postal service was so vast and the machinery of the civil service commission was so small that in practice it would be able to cover only a fraction of the examinations required Here the matter rested until after November 9 Then the postmaster general was directed by the president to begin the work of classifying the railway mail for the civil service and the civil service commissioners were surprised by a request from Mr Cleveland that they prepare the necessary rules This is just what is going on to-day In the interval between July and November a large proportion of the republican clerks who had survived three years of democratic administration were dismissed to make room for political workers Two of the oldest division superintendents—Jackson and Vickery—were removed and the work of finding places for democratic heelers went briskly along Mr Dickinson is giving much of his valuable time now to perfecting the civil service arrangements which a few months ago were so hateful to him and it is thought that the tenure of hundreds of incompetent democratic clerks may be lengthened for a goodly period after March 4 The most surprising thing in the whole matter is the disappearance of the practical difficulties which were so formidable in July last At that time the civil service commission had three active commissioners. Now it has only one Its clerical force has not been increased, and it still lacks the machinery which Bishop Oberly thought would be so necessary if the railway mail clerks were brought within its jurisdiction But no whisper of this objection can now be heard either at the White house or at the post-office department.

DOGS IN MILITARY SERVICE

How They Are Taught to Detect the Presence of the Enemy

Backwoods Magazine

Among the various uses to which the intelligence of dogs has been put is that of scout in military affairs Here the well trained dog does such good service as to become well nigh invaluable

That Napoleon fully realized how important a roll might be assigned to dogs is well known In 1798 he wrote to Marmont ' There should be at Alexandria a large number of dogs which you ought to be able to employ by massing them in groups at a short distance from the walls " The marvel is that after so plain an expression on the subject from such an authority in the art of war the employment of dogs should not have become a matter of course, instead of which eighty nine years later it is still regarded as a tentative measure

Recent experiments prove that the well trained dog will give notice of the presence of a man dressed in the uniform of a foe at a distance of 1000 feet And just as the custom house dog passes quietly by the peasant and only calls the attention of their masters to lawbreakers so these wise regimental dogs ignore the movements of the unattached civilians but seem to develop a strong personal antipathy to any person on whom they intuitively recognize a being in the service of the enemy Probably however no dog has ever rendered such signal military service or has been so honorably recognized as the celebrated poodle Mustache who shared the victorious fortunes of the French army through most of the wars of the consulate and of the French empire He won special honors at Marengo and was decorated on the battle field of Austerlitz by Marshal Lannes as a reward for having rescued his regimental standard from an Austrian soldier when in the act of snatching it from the grasp of the standard bearer as he fell mortally wounded The plucky poodle drove off the assailant and then seizing the tattered colors in his teeth dragged them triumphantly till he reached his own company

It is evident that were military dogs to be exclusively chosen from any special breed all animals of that race would become targets for the foe whenever seen therefore dogs are to be selected on account of individual merit—or rather promise of merit—as it is necessary to begin their tuition in early youth and canine education should be commenced in good earnest at six months of age So the dogs now to be seen in training at certain German and French military stations are of all sorts and sizes—deerhounds and poodle retrievers and collies greyhounds foxhounds, fox terriers and others both male and female The Italians prefer the latter as possessing keener senses of hearing and scent All are trained to rigid silence—a result to be obtained after long and patient tuition indeed it is at all times difficult to insure obedience when music strikes up so great is the temptation to give vocal accompaniment

Apple-Butter.

Vick's Magazine

I will give you the old Pennsylvania plan, that we used to make by and which we still follow here fifty years later

To forty gallons of good sweet cider, made from sound, ripe apples, use three bushels of select apples. The cider should be boiled down to one-third or a little less before putting in the apples, which should be clean all specks, bruises, seeds and cavities removed. They may be quartered or cut into eighths if very large. If in a hurry the apples can be boiled in a little water before putting in the cider. Stirring should commence as soon as the fruit gets soft, and be kept up carefully until done. At all times prevent the flames of the fire striking the kettle above the line of contents. When boiled down to ten gallons it will be done and it will be an article fit for a king. Put in earthen vessels, and, when cold, put clean white paper into good, strong brandy and lay it over the top. In a few months from making, it kept in a cool (cellar best place), the jars can be inverted on the floor or shelf without running out. It will keep for years, and if made with the right kind of apples, such as rambo and [illegible] house, or bellflower, will become as solid as cheese

There are establishments out West where they make what they call apple butter but which the knowing ones call "sass" that sells for 25 cents a gallon. It invariably ferments, and as a poor article at best

Such as we make would command at least double as much but even that won't pay unless one is fixed to make it on a large scale. But there are many things that can be afforded for one's own family use that cannot be made to sell at the market price.

GOSSIP ABOUT MEN AND WOMEN.

Harper's Bazar.

John D Archbold was twenty-two years [illegible] a poor laborer in the oil-fields. To-day he is worth $10,000,000, all acquired by hard work and fidelity to the interests of the Standard Oil Trust. Verily virtue sometimes meets reward.

Mrs Elizabeth J. Hereford, a [illegible] poetess who has recently issued a volume of poems entitled ' Rebel Rhymes," is said to be a lineal descendant of Sir Walter Scott. Some of Mrs. Hereford's verse has been considered beautiful.

This society item appears in a Washington paper "Miss Bancroft, granddaughter of the historian, is organizing a dancing class for the winter. It is to be confined solely to young ladies who have [illegible] rooms attached to their residences."

Speaking of the personal appearance of Lord Tennyson, Edmund Yates says the laureate is a cross between a Guy Fawkes and the mysterious recluse of a melodrama. There seems to be something in the popular idea of a poet's appearance after all.

Mrs Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward is a great temperance worker among the [illegible] of Gloucester, Mass., where she has for years made her summer home. She [illegible] it alone however, without connection with any organization

Hardy Dr Nansen, the Norseman, who has just crossed Greenland on snowshoes, is 27 years old and more than six feet [illegible] His face is long, his brow broad, his eyes are blue, and his mustache and close cropped hair fair in color.

Mr Williamson, the Philadelphia philanthropist, who has just given away the last installment of $12,000,000, has accumulated a fortune of $20,000,000 while a bachelor. This raises the question how much more would probably have saved if he had been a married man.

An Esquimau woman, Miss Olaf Kra[illegible] by name, is to be a feature of this winter in church entertainments and lecture courses all over the United States. She was educated at a missionary school in Iceland and then turned missionary herself. She is in the hands of a Philadelphia bureau.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, who has been living at Holland Patent, N. Y., for some months, will soon go to the White House, where she will spend the winter. Mr Cleveland is anxious that her sister should be present at the social ceremonies which will close the present administration

Only four gowns of American silk have been made to date One of these was given to Mrs Garfield by the Women's Silk Culture Society and another was bought by Mrs Tom Thumb. Mrs J. T. Higgins of Middleboro, Mass., is now having a dress made for herself from material furnished by silk worms of her own raising.

Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, who married the Infanta Paz of Spain, is a very clever surgeon, and in one of the hospitals at Madrid recently operated on a woman suffering from a cancer of the breast with complete success. His relative, Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, brother of the empress of Austria, is both an oculist and a surgeon, and very skilful.

Thirteen celebrated trees, planted by General Alexander Hamilton in New York city in 1803, in honor of the thirteen original states of the union, are to be cut down. The trees are gums and stand on what is now called Convent avenue, southeast of the old Hampton mansion, which was built in 1802 They are in the line of a straight new street and must taste the temper of the ax of progress.

The appearance of the Empress Eugenie is described vividly by a Paris correspondent as follows A fragile form, veiled and robed in black a pallid face and snow white hair and the infirm gait of a rheumatic invalid—such is the image now presented by her who was the most famous beauty on earth , and the world's queen of fashion as well some thirty-five years ago.

Phil Daly the gambler who got his great start in [illegible] winning $100,000 on Grover Cleveland's election in 1884, is said to have bet the same way this year, though he settled his bets with a loss of only about $12 000 It is said that in the four years just passed he has increased his wealth to about a quarter of a million dollars. He is one of those sporting men, not so uncommon after all that neither drink, smoke nor chew

A New Hampshire lady, the widow of one of the men of 1840 who voted for 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too," wrote to Gen Harrison a letter of congratulation, on letter paper made in 1840 for whig consumption and stamped with the log cabin device In the course of time she received a reply from the president-elect, acknowledging her congratulations and the peculiar fitness of the sentiments to the paper on which they were conveyed.

Henry Plummer Cheatham, the only negro in the fifty first congress, who succeeds Hon F M Simmons in the second North Carolina congressional district, is about 30 years old He is a graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and taught school ever since he was graduated until two years ago, when he was elected register of deeds of Vance county. For some years previous to this he was principal of the normal school in Plymouth, N.C.

Mr and Mrs Gladstone are thus pictured by the London Daily News as they appeared on the platform on the occasion of their recent visit to Birmingham: Both were in evening dress, the lady charmingly attired in crimson silk, black lace and diamonds and carrying a swansdown fan Mr Gladstone with the customary [illegible] in his coat, ' his dress shirt open at the neck strong oratorical effort [illegible] the white tie thus made [illegible] its customary journey to the side of his neck in the course of his coming oration.

James R Keene, who was once one of the most prominent brokers of Wall street, now lives quietly at his country place at Far Rockaway having lost the greater part of his fortune Mr Keene is an Englishman by birth but he came to this country when a lad in his teens. He studied law, reported for a newspaper, taught school and finally invested a few hundred dollars in mining stock The stocks advanced in price at a jump, and cleared $200,000 for their owner, which decided him to continue speculating Mr Keene's son, after whom the famous racer was named is now known as a 'gentleman jockey and is one of the most successful and fearless cross-country riders on Long

THE PRESIDENT'S

The Proper Manner of Ad National Executi

The Fierce Contest in the First raing Washington's Official —A Triumph Over Forr

Brooklyn Times.

For the next four years American citizens will be Mr Harrison letters of a mo portant character But of t people of the United States it is safe to say that not one can superscribe a letter to th utive correctly. "His Exce favorite title among educat vated persons and politicians authorized in some states a the governor, and is always address of a diplomatic min tive of nationality.

Another improper form is 'honorable." The title is a subordinate one and the scale of titles of rank in fore In the United States it elective officers, senators an tives, below that of vice pr officials holding office by from the president and co the senate It also applies with the exception noted ab of courts and to mayors abuse is its promiscuous state legislators and others office or chief office in sta other improper address is with the name of the incum

The title of the president earliest subjects of contro the convention of 1787, amo of the constitution, and in first congress, which establ the official and social preced coincident with the setting the machinery of the new go the constitutional conventio was elaborately discussed. accused of monarchical tend some style of additional title executive officer of the ground of international a monial consideration however, favored cutting loo appearance of imitating the old world nations This ga provision in the constitution of nobility shall be granted States '

The struggles over the fix of the president are unique modern views on such subje days after the organization o the installation of John A president and president of functionary gave that body ture on the necessity and pro Mr Adams, having passed the most brilliant courts diplomatic minister, had c grown his Puritanic instin reverence for established practices, political and rel nations and men Having republican sentiments of making his interest in titles came involved in a prelim with the house of represe question of the proper title in addressing an official co their speaker. Having aske should apply the prefix "ho house administered a promp negative, preferring the sim lished official title of their pr viz "The Speaker of the H resentatives "

A committee on the title of at the instigation of the ar of the senate, having been both houses, the subject gav liamentary battle which so rather too threatening to The New England states, South Carolina, senators w active champions of a high Elsworth of Connecticut cl the world, civilized and sav titles ever since society was simple title, "the president sounded too much like the p of a cricket club or fire co excellency" was proposed, and "highness" substitute prefatory word like "elec Elective Highness George president of the United Sta that such a dignified title w and authority at home as The champion of titles went list of princes and potentat in support of the title "h was antagonized as beneath the elective ruler of the U the ground that the grand all the princes of Germany and daughters of the crow sessed it, hence it was de president of the United Sta on a par with princes of Europe The committee fi the senate this title for the highness the president of th of America and protector the same "

When this high-flown tion reached the house champions became so hea marks that a rupture was anti title advocates insiste station called him "the United States," and, the his title The wags of naged their opponents them as "Your highness ' His highness of the lowe

This extraordinary discu three weeks of the opening the first congress of the U the floor and in the commi the plutocracy of the hous republican simplicity and dignity in titles, as in gove compelled the conference which the matter was fin report their inability to a committee having decide the president as 'His exce final recommendation of t ness the president of the protector of their liberties seeing that their efforts to dent a titled personage in constitution was getting to to postpone the further the question The followi gave expression to the vie was then agreed to

From a decent respect and practice of civilized under monarchial or repu government, whose custo titles of respectability to th chief magistrate, and tha with foreign nations a du majesty of the people of t may not be hazarded by singularity, the senate ha to be of opinion that it wo annex a respectable title president of the United senate, desirous of pres with the house of represe the practice lately observe an address to the preside addition of title, think it present to act in conformit tice of the house

Therefore, resolved tha dress be 'to the president States' without addition of

For close to a century grown in dignity, wealth a the simple constitutional executive of the republic all other high sounding rank known to the social al institutions. All oth

THE PRESIDENT'S TITLE.

The Proper Manner of Addressing the National Executive.

The Fierce Contest in the First Congress Concerning Washington's Official Designation —A Triumph Over Formalism.

Brooklyn Times.

For the next four years thousands of American citizens will be addressing to Mr. Harrison letters of a more or less important character. But of the $5,000,000 people of the United States who can write, it is safe to say that not one in a thousand can superscribe a letter to their chief executive correctly. "His Excellency" is the favorite title among educated and cultivated persons and politicians. This title is authorized in some states as applicable to the governor, and is always a safe form of address of a diplomatic minister, irrespective of nationality.

Another improper form commonly used is "honorable." The title "honorable" is a subordinate one and the lowest in the scale of titles of rank in foreign countries. In the United States it is applied to elective officers, senators and representatives, below that of vice president, or to officials holding office by appointment from the president and confirmation by the senate. It also applies to governors—with the exception noted above—to judges of courts and to mayors of cities. Its abuse is its promiscuous application to state legislators and others not in national office or chief office in states. Still another improper address is "president," with the name of the incumbent.

The title of the president was one of the earliest subjects of controversy, both in the convention of 1787, among the framers of the constitution, and in 1789, in the first congress, which established many of the official and social precedents that were coincident with the setting in motion of the machinery of the new government. In the constitutional convention the subject was elaborately discussed. A strong party accused of monarchical tendencies favored some style of additional title for the chief executive officer of the nation, on the ground of international as well a ceremonial consideration. The majority, however, favored cutting loose from every appearance of imitating the forms of the old world nations. This gave rise to the provision in the constitution that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States."

The struggles over the fixing of the title of the president are unique in the light of modern views on such subjects. Only two days after the organization of congress and the installation of John Adams as vice president and president of the senate that functionary gave that body a vigorous lecture on the necessity and propriety of titles. Mr. Adams, having passed a long time at the most brilliant courts of Europe as diplomatic minister, had completely outgrown his Puritanic instincts of lack of reverence for established customs and practices, political and religious, among nations and men. Having stirred up the republican sentiments of the senate in making his interest in titles known, he became involved in a preliminary struggle with the house of representatives on a question of the proper title for him to use in addressing an official communication to their speaker. Having asked whether he should apply the prefix "honorable," the house administered a prompt and decisive negative, preferring the simple, unembellished official title of their presiding officer, viz: "The Speaker of the House of Representatives."

A committee on the title of the president, at the instigation of the aristocratic party of the senate, having been appointed in both houses, the subject gave rise to a parliamentary battle which sometimes grew rather too threatening to be interesting. The New England states, Virginia and South Carolina, senators were the most active champions of a high sounding title. Elsworth of Connecticut claimed that all the world, civilized and savage, called for titles ever since society was organized. The simple title, "the president," he thought, sounded too much like the presiding officer of a cricket club or fire company. "His excellency" was proposed, but withdrawn and "highness" substituted, with some prefatory word like "elective" as "His Elective Highness George Washington, president of the United States," claiming that such a dignified title would add weight and authority at home as well as abroad. The champion of titles went over the whole list of princes and potentates of the earth in support of the title "highness." This was antagonized as beneath the dignity of the elective ruler of the United States, on the ground that the grand Turk had it, that all the princes of Germany and all the sons and daughters of the crowned heads possessed it; hence it was degrading to the president of the United States to place him on a par with princes of any blood in Europe. The committee finally reported to the senate this title for the president "His highness the president of the United States of America and protector of the rights of the same."

When this high-flown official designation reached the house the contending champions became so heated in their remarks that a rupture was threatened. The anti-title advocates insisted that the constitution called him "the president of the United States," and, therefore, that was his title. The wags of the two houses nagged their opponents by addressing them as "Your highness of the senate," "His highness of the lower house."

This extraordinary discussion consumed three weeks of the opening deliberations of the first congress of the United States, on the floor and in the committee. At length the obstinacy of the house, in support of republican simplicity and popular sovereignty in titles, as in governmental forms, compelled the conference committee, to which the matter was finally referred, to report their inability to agree. The state committee having decided not to address the president as "His excellency," made a final recommendation of title as "His highness the president of the United States and protector of their liberties." The senate, seeing that their efforts to make the president a titled personage in violation of the constitution was getting too serious, voted to postpone the further consideration of the question. The following report, which gave expression to the views of the senate, was then agreed to:

"From a decent respect for the opinions and practice of civilized nations, whether under monarchial or republican forms of government, whose custom it is to annex titles of respectability to the office of their chief magistrate, and that in intercourse with foreign nations a due respect for the majesty of the people of the United States may not be hazarded by an appearance of singularity, the senate have been inclined to be of opinion that it would be proper to annex a respectable title to the office of president of the United States; but the senate, desirous of preserving harmony with the house of representatives, where the practice lately observed in presenting an address to the president was without addition of title, think it proper for the present to act in conformity with the practice of the house.

"Therefore, resolved that the present address be 'to the president of the United States' without addition of title."

For close to a century the country has grown in dignity, wealth and power under the simple constitutional title of the chief executive of the republic until it eclipses all other high sounding designations of rank known to the vocabulary of monarchical institutions. All official communications or letters from strangers should therefore be addressed: "To the President, Washington, D. C." A letter from a personal friend should be addressed: "———, Washington, D. C.," without any title whatsoever.

The president, to all communications, whether official or personal, simply signs his name, without the usual complimentary closing, as "yours truly," or closing of respect, as "very respectfully," used by other officials.

The discussion of the subject of titles was commenced in congress before the arrival of Washington in New York. In a letter of July, 1789, to a friend in Virginia, the first president expressed his opposition to additional title. It was urged that "his high mightiness," the title of the stadtholders of Holland, was his choice, but there is nothing to show that he ever expressed such an opinion.

It may be added that it is improper to speak of Mr. Harrison as the president-elect before the vote of the electoral college has been cast and counted. From then until March 4, Mr. Harrison will be the president-elect, and on the date mentioned he will become "the president of the United States," and should be addressed in these terms and no other. H. P. M.

GEN. GRANT'S STOICISM.

An Interesting Story Which Colonel Bowers Told to General Hayes.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Ex-President Hayes was in a reminiscent mood last Wednesday night at the monthly meeting of the Loyal Legion. The charming story which he told about "Little Phil" Sheridan's first and last vote was received with applause, and there was a cheer when he repeated Sheridan's simple words: "It is my first vote and it may be my last, but I want to vote for 'Old Abe' once!" General Hayes then told, in his characteristic way, with gestures that were almost Coquelinesque in their expressive grace, a story of General Grant's stoicism in the midst of impending peril. General Hayes said that it was the only time that General Grant ever showed what might have been called "fear" had any one else but Grant been the hero of the story.

"I met," said General Hayes, "at an army dinner, some time ago, Colonel Bowers, a favorite aid of Grant's, and asked him during the evening: 'What was the most striking exhibition of fear, anxiety, or a sense of responsibility that you ever noticed in General Grant?' 'Well,' replied Bowers, 'if there was one instance above all others where he seemed to be affected by the stress of care, it was during the five days' fight down in the wilderness. On one of the days, I think the fourth, the fight commenced early in the morning and continued all through the day. At the end of the day there had been great slaughter on both sides, and we had not carried a point; we had been repulsed on every side. There was not an absolute defeat, but we all felt that our army had been shaken and that possibly a severe, determined return attack by Lee's army might be disastrous.

"'Just at dark that night,' Bowers continued, 'we were all gathered about a log fire that was built on the greensward at Grant's quarters. All Grant's staff were about the fire, and as the flickering flames lighted up their faces it could be seen that they were all oppressed with the greatness of the losses of the day and the preceding days. Nothing was said. The log crackled and sputtered in the fire. Grant stood by, looking at the bright flames, his hands behind his back, a cigar in his mouth, saying nothing. Suddenly there broke out on the night air, a mile or two off, a heavy firing. It was evidently a determined attack on our lines. The firing grew as it came nearer. We all jumped up from our places about the glowing fire and listened eagerly.

"'Grant stood and listened intently to the firing. He said to an officer after a moment or two: "Ride forward, see what it is, and come back to me." The officer leaped into his saddle and galloped rapidly out into the darkness beyond the circle of light made by the campfire. Gradually the firing died away, volley ceased, and soon naught was to be heard save here and there a sharp report of a musket. Grant straightened up, yawned, and said: "I haven't slept any for some time, and I think I'll go to bed." He then tossed away the stump of his cigar and entered his tent. Through the fly, which was open, could be seen the yellow glimmer of a flickering candle. Grant always kept a candle burning in his tent at night when he slept.

"Bowers, with the rest of the officers who remained up, after awhile heard the thud, thud, of a horse's hoofs galloping rapidly toward headquarters, and soon the officer who had been sent out to see what the firing meant dashed into camp and dismounted. Bowers got the news from the officer and went in to awaken Grant, for he had gone to sleep. The news wasn't important, for the firing was simply the enemy straightening his lines, or something like that, not serious. Bowers went to Grant's tent and looked in. He supposed the general was asleep, and he didn't think the news of importance enough to awaken him. Grant was lying on his face and hands, and when Bowers looked into the tent he said: "Well, Bowers, what's up?" Grant had evidently not gone to sleep at all, tired as he was.

"'That query of Grant's' said Colonel Bowers, 'was the most striking exhibition of care, anxiety, sensation—call it what you will—that I ever knew Grant to exhibit.'"

General Hayes had all through the story the deepest attention of his hearers, and as he approached the finale of the story they were all on the qui vive for something startling. It didn't come, and they all laughed. The point of General Hayes' story was that under no circumstances, be they what they might, danger or security, did Grant ever, by word or look, express the slightest fear or anxiety about anything with which he had to do.

THE VILLAGE OF THE FUTURE.

Prince Krapotkin in the Nineteenth Century.

Agriculture is so much in need of aid from those who inhabit the cities that every summer thousands of men leave their slums in the towns and go to the country for the season of crops. The London destitutes go in thousands to Kent and Sussex as hay-makers and hop-pickers; whole villages in France abandon their homes and their cottage industries in the summer and wander to the more fertile parts of the country; and in Russia there is every year an exodus of many hundreds of thousands of men who journey from the North to the Southern prairies for harvesting the crops; while many St. Petersburg manufacturers reduce their production in the summer, because the operatives return to their native villages for the culture of their allotments. Extensive agriculture cannot be carried on without additional hands in the summer; but it still more needs a temporary aid for improving the soil, for ten-folding its productive powers.

The scattering of industries over the country—so as to bring the factory amid the fields and to make agriculture deprive all those profits which it always finds in being combined with industry (see the Eastern states of America) and the combination of industrial and agricultural work are surely the next step to be made, as soon as a reorganization of our present condition is possible. That step is imposed by the very necessities of producing for the producer themselves; it is imposed by the necessity for each healthy man and woman to spend a part of his or her life in free work in the free air, and it will be rendered more necessary when the great social movements, which have now become unavoidable, come to disturb the present international trade and compel each nation to revert to her own resources for her own maintenance.

FUEL THAT SMOKES NOT.

Rolling Mills Abandon Coal for Crude Petroleum.

The Experiment at South Chicago an Unqualified Success—Cost of Labor of Fifty-five Men Saved.

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 17th.

Fuel oil as a substitute for coal underwent its trial operation in Chicago on an extensive scale yesterday. The result was perfectly satisfactory, and in the opinion of those engaged in the experiment fuel oil has come to stay.

At the South Chicago establishment of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company coal as a fuel is a thing of the past. For some time back the battery of forty boilers has been undergoing considerable alteration with a view to substituting fuel oil as a heat generator. Yesterday the labor was completed, the crude oil ignited, and for the first time in years the engineers and stokers in charge of the boilers realized that even their onerous work could be made easy. Clean, economical, easy to handle, and perfectly steady, crude oil on its initial trial behaved remarkably well.

No smoke, no ashes, no dirt, no erratic heat, now fierce, now slow, troubled the men in charge of the boilers, but in their stead a bright, smokeless flame, steady as a gas jet, and just as easily handled.

The apparatus by which the new fuel is operated is almost perfect in its simplicity. Connected with the pipe which conveys the oil from the tank, at a safe distance from the boiler, is the crude oil burner. This consists of two pipes, one within the other. The outer pipe contains steam, the inner crude oil. The burner is introduced into the fire-box of the boiler. Below the fire-box is an air-chamber, which receives a draft from the front of the boiler range, passes horizontally upwards in the vicinity of the slanting back of the fire-box, and enters the fire-box in front of the spot where the steam and oil strike the slanting back. Immediately behind the wall in the rear of the slanting back a second current of air meets the flame as it passes below the boiler, and makes the combustion of oil perfect.

The heat is then carried up around the back of the boilers, through the flues, and thence to the smoke stack. Not a scintilla of smoke was noticeable at the outlet of the smoke stack at any time during the day, and the claim that fuel oil is a solution of the smoke problem was established beyond a doubt.

COST OF THE NEW FUEL.

How does the cost compare with coal? is naturally the first question. Mr. E. C. Potter, of the Rolling Mill Company, is emphatic on this point. It is cheaper by long odds. The original cost of oil as compared with coal is about equal as far as the two fuels are concerned. In the matter of labor the saving is, however, more marked. Formerly it took sixty-five men to work the battery of forty boilers at the company's works, wheeling ashes, shoveling coal, and attending to the fires generally. Now there are but ten, and the work of these men is altogether not so trying and onerous as one man would be called to perform the duty under the old system. In regard to the comparative waste of boiler metal from the action of coal as against that of fuel oil, the difference is even greater. Experts who have tested the matter at Pittsburg and other cities, where fuel oil long ago supplanted coal, say that a boiler will last three times as long subjected to gas heat as it will heat by coal.

A number of large manufacturers are figuring on the introduction of oil instead of coal for steam purposes. The Union Steel Company has already partly effected the substitution, both in their battery of boilers and in the soup-pots, or furnaces for heating steel ingots. The Chicago Drop Forge & Foundry Company uses it in open fires and forge fires, and the Chicago Arc Light & Power Company and the Calumet Iron & Steel Company have begun necessary alterations with a view to the substitution.

Another question which has somewhat retarded the introduction of fuel oil is that of insurance. The acknowledged inflammable nature of crude oil has hitherto formed a stumbling block to many, who found that whatever could be saved by its being used as a fuel would be more than lost by the excessive rates of insurance demanded by the underwriters. A year ago this was much worse than it is now. Insurance men would not look at a risk where crude oil had to be taken into account. They simply said: "It is too risky." Now, however, this prohibition has been considerably modified.

Under certain conditions oil may be introduced into any factory or other place where steam heat is required without prohibitory rates being demanded. Negotiations are still pending between the oil men and the insurance men with a view to further clearing away the differences between them. Experiments showing the safety of the fuel have been tried, and the fact that it is not more dangerous (if as much) as gas has been demonstrated.

Greater than the considerations of economy or insurance is the fact that it is smokeless, and on this account the people of Chicago will hail its general adoption with pleasure.

FRENCH LOVE MAKING.

How a French Duke Proposed to and Was Rejected by Mrs. Mackay's Sister.

Detroit News.

Mrs. Mackay of California, Paris and London, is said to be very intimate of late, with Isabella, ex-queen of Spain. A good story of the Mackay family has not until now been told in print.

Mrs. Mackay's mother and sister lived with her some years ago in Paris, and from the immense wealth of the head of the family it was supposed that the sister would come in for a very considerable dot, and it was true that Mackay had either invested for her or presented her with a few hundred thousand dollars, more or less, a mere bagatelle in the eyes of the master of millions, but very appetizing to a hungry Frenchman of the old regime.

One day at the legation of the United States a dowager duchess of the oldest French stock asked to see the American minister and was ushered into his excellency's private office. Her grace then explained that she had come in behalf of her son, the young duke, to propose for the hand of Mrs. Mackay's sister. She had not the honor to know Mrs. Mackay nor her mother, and, of course, not the young lady, so she thought the proper way was to come direct to the minister.

His excellency promised to convey her proposals, which he did the same day to Mackay's mother-in-law. But the old Californian was not so much elated at the prospect of the alliance as doubtless the duchess had anticipated; she asked the minister to explain to the noble party that her daughter was very poor, having no share in the Mackay fortune, and was only in Europe to be educated for a governess, as she expected to earn her own living. The minister communicated his message to the duchess, who was disappointed, but in no way embarrassed. She said she had been misinformed, and that of course under the circumstances her offer would not stand. It was a purely business arrangement in her eyes.

The young lady afterward married an Italian prince, but the preliminaries were not settled by any envoy or ducal or princely mother-in-law. The American girl acted in her own behalf.

Rheumatism

According to recent investigations is caused by excess of lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints of the knees, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body.

"I was laid up for six months with rheumatism and used many kinds of medicines without good result till one of my neighbors told me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had used half a bottle I felt better, and after taking two bottles I think I was entirely cured, as I have not had an attack of rheumatism since." EUGENE H. DIXON, Rossville, Staten Island, N. Y.

N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

No Mercury, No Potash, Or any other Mineral Poison,

It is Nature's Remedy, made exclusively from Roots and Herbs.

It is perfectly Harmless.

It is the only remedy known to the world that has ever yet Cured contagious Blood Poison in all its stages.

It cures Mercurial Rheumatism, Cancer, Scrofula, and other blood diseases heretofore considered incurable. It cures any disease caused from impure blood. It is now prescribed by thousands of the best physicians in the United States, as a tonic. We append the statement of a few.

"I have used S. S. S. on patients convalescing from fever and from measles with the best results. J. N. CHENEY, M. D., Ellaville, Ga."

BARNES, GA.—Willie White was afflicted with scrofula seven years. I prescribed S. S. S., and to-day he is a fat and robust boy. C. W. PARKER, M. D.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 15, 1885.—I have taken three bottles of Swift's Specific for secondary blood poison. It acts much better than potash or any other remedy I have ever used. B. F. WINFIELD, M. D., Formerly of Sussex Co., Va.

DR. E. J. HALE, the well known druggist and physician, of Nashville, Howard County, Ark., writes: "Having some knowledge as to what S. S. S. is composed of, I can safely recommend it as the remedy for all skin diseases, it matters not what the name may be."

We have a book giving a history of this wonderful remedy, and its cures, from all over the world, which will convince you that all we say is true, and which we will mail free on application. No family should be without it. We have another on Contagious Blood Poison, sent on same terms.

Write us a history of your case, and our physician will advise with you by letter, in strictest confidence. We will not deceive you knowingly.

For sale by all druggists.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
New York, 756 Broadway.
London, Eng., 35 Snow Hill.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH
CURES COLD IN HEAD
ROSE-COLD
HAY FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BROS. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.
EASY TO USE

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM HAY-FEVER

For months I suffered from a severe cold in the head. Ely's Cream Balm has worked like magic in its cure after one week's use. I feel grateful for what it has done for me.—Samuel J. Harris, (wholesale grocer) 119 Front St., New York.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

HEALS THE BLISTERS AND abrasions caused by work or play, as well as more serious injuries to Eyes and Limbs, and all Inflammation, are as almost nothing if Russia Salve is at hand. Price 25 cents.

Some Do, Some Don't

Like the First Feeling of the

IDEAL FELT TOOTH POLISHER

as it differs radically from that of bristles. But nobody can use it continuously for two weeks without finding it delightful. Increased Lustre, Smoothness, Cleanliness and Comfort

Are Its Natural Guaranteed Results.

HORSEY M'F'G CO., Utica, N. Y.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

GOFF'S GIANT GLOBULES

STRONGEST Invigorant Known. For Mental Overwork, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Mental Apathy or Indifference, and in all enfeebled conditions of the general system, and dull, heavy weakness in the back or spine in diseases of the Reproductive Organs of both Male and Female, they are the Best Tonic known to science. Restore Lost Vigor in 5 days. Druggists' or Mail, $1. Wilcox Specific Med. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

L. BLUMAUER & CO., Agents, Portland
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland Agts

SACKS,

Wheat Sacks, Oat Sacks,
FOR SALE CHEAP BY
EVERDING & FARRELL.

Newcastle, Dentist— TEETH without plates. Cocaine for Painless Extraction. Office, S. W. corner First and Yamhill streets, rooms 7 and 8.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Hotel Oxford will be promptly attended to. W. G. L. M. & M. CO.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

FOR ASTORIA! FAST TIME

Steamer Telephone!

(Leaves foot of Alder St., Portland.)

Leave Portland:		Leave Astoria:	
Sunday	8 A.M.	Monday	6:00 A.M.
Tuesday	7 A.M.	Tuesday	3:00 P.M.
Wednesday	7:00 A.M.	Wednesday	7:00 P.M.
Thursday	11:30 P.M.	Friday	7:00 P.M.
Saturday	7 A.M.	Saturday	3:00 P.M.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS—ROUND TRIP DAYS.

Connects at Astoria with Steamer Ilwaco for Ilwaco, close connections at Kalama to the Sound at Portland with the O. & C. R. R. and Westside trains. P. & W. V. R. R., Vancouver and Oregon City boats and Eastern-bound trains.

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR, DIRECT.

STMR. GEN. MILES WILL LEAVE ASTORIA every Tuesday and Friday morning.

Fare including meals	$5 00
Freights from Portland	6 00
Freights from Astoria	4 00

Freight on mill feed $1 less per ton.

The "Gen. Miles" has been fitted out with several Pullman berths, and having large power, has extra speed, and is the only steamer on this route that never lays out at sea over night, usually making the trip from Columbia to Gray's Harbor bar in four hours, and from Astoria to Aberdeen from 7 to 9 hours.

The STEAMER "DOLPHIN" will leave Astoria for Bay Center, South Bend and North River, on Shoalwater Bay, every Thursday.

For freight or passage apply to JACOB KAMM, Portland, or J. H. D. GRAY, Agent, Astoria, Or.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.—ALASKA ROUTE.

Leave San Francisco Broadway Wharf, No. 1, 9 A. M.	Leave Seattle A. M., Port Townsend and Victoria, P. M.	Leave Portl'd by rail at 11:55 A. M.	Leave Portl'd by steamer 8 P. M.	Leave Tacoma 4 A M, Seattle 9 A. M.	Due back Victoria and Port Townsend	Due back Tacoma	Due at San Francisco 9 A. M.
Str Queen, Nov. 2	Str Ancon	Nov. 6	Nov. 9	Nov. 5	Nov. [illegible]	Nov. [illegible]	Nov. 14
" Walla W. " 18	Idaho .... Nov.	" 18	" 18	" 19	" [illegible]	" [illegible]	" 27
" " 30	Ancon	Dec. 3	Nov. 30	Dec. 3	Dec. [illegible]	Dec. [illegible]	Dec. 11
" Dec. 14	Idaho .... Dec.	" 17	Dec. 18	" 19	" 21	1889	" 25
" " 28	Ancon	" 31	" 28	" 31	1889 Jan. 4	Jan. 4	1889 Jan. 8

The steamer Ancon starts from Tacoma, and the steamer Idaho from Portland. Freight for Alaska from Portland, for the steamer Ancon, should be shipped from Portland via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Tacoma, care of steamer Ancon, on or before the Thursday previous to date of sailing from Tacoma. San Francisco passengers change steamer at Port Townsend.

A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent N. P. R. R. Portland.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough) touching at St. Helens and way points. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M. For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. Toledo, Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. South side of dock foot of Taylor street.

Vancouver Transportation Co's

Strs. Lurline or Undine.

Capt. James T. Gray, leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Vancouver at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, Sunday excepted. For freight or passage, apply on board at foot of Taylor street.

Towing between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

INSURANCE.

THE OREGON

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PORTLAND.

ASSETS	$361,688 75
CASH CAPITAL	220,100 00
NET SURPLUS	98,571 93

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

Northeast Corner Second and Stark Streets

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HENRY FAILING,	W. S. LADD,
H. W. CORBETT,	C. H. LEWIS,
W. M. LADD,	S. G. REED,
J. W. COOK,	J. K. GILL,
	L. WHITE.

PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Charter Perpetual. Incorporated in 1847
PURELY MUTUAL.

Assets Accumulated	$12,600,259 03
Surplus	2,489,841 67
Death Claims and Endowments paid	9,724,510 05

The PENN is the only purely mutual Life Company chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

Its expenses are small, and its surplus is returned to its members every year, thus giving them insurance at the lowest possible rates.

Its Policies are Non-Forfeitable and Incontestible.

J. CARROLL McCAFFREY,
Manager for Oregon.

9d1m Northwest corner First and Alder sts.

Removed to 50 Stark St.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,

Fire and Marine,

Of San Francisco.

CAPITAL - - - $750,000.

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)	375,000
Deposit in Oregon	10,000

MARKETS.

SPAULDING, PAPWORTH & CO.,

(Successors to O'Shea Bros.)

Wholesale Butchers and Packers.

Special attention given to supplying of ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

Intersection of Third, A and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON.

Central Market. 33 First Street. Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

W. W. SPAULDING,

(Successor to J. B. Keller & Co.)

Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

T. J. UHLMAN,

Rainier Market. Butcher and Packer. Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.

61 North West Park street, corner D, Portland, Or

The Finest Meat-Flavoring Stock.
USE IT FOR SOUPS,
Beef Tea, Sauces and Made Dishes,

J. v. Liebig
TRADE MARK

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

N. B.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in BLUE INK across the label.

Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers and Druggists.

Agents: Langley & Michaels, Sherwood & Sherwood, and N. Levi & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., L'd, London.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

CONSUMPTIVE

Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It is invaluable for all affections of the Throat and Breath, Organs, Colds, Exhaustion, and all pains and disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. 50c. and $1. At Druggists.

FOR THE FINEST CLASS OF BEEF IN THE CITY GO TO FRANK KELLER'S, First and Pine streets.

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company

OF OREGON.

No. 69 Third Street Ainsworth Block.

The Savings Bank Department.

(Open on Saturday Nights.)

Pays interest on deposits on Bank Book or Certificate.

The Company also acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver.

Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security.

Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate, with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents, interests, dividends, bills, accounts or income.

Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds, insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges.

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets, and all trusts carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN NOYES	President
H. L. PITTOCK	Vice President
BENJ. I. COHEN	Secretary

THE AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY

Furnishes fidelity bonds for bank officials, treasurers of societies and lodges, employes of corporations and private employes, subordinates of federal, state and county offices. All who are required to give bonds apply to

J. A. SLADEN, Agent.

OFFICE—Room 5, Portland Savings Bank Building.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

The Oregon Mortgage Company (L'd)

LOANS MONEY on Improved Farm and City Property. Office in Abington Building.

9d1m R. LIVINGSTONE, Manager.

Ainsworth National Bank,

OF PORTLAND—Cor. Third and Oak.

L. L. HAWKINS,	W. H. SMITH,	J. P. MARSHALL
President.	Vice-Presid'nt.	Cashier

U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT connected with the Bank. Safes rented on easy terms.

FRANK DEKUM,	D. P. THOMPSON,	H. C. STRATTON,
President.	Vice President.	Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank,

OF PORTLAND, OREGON,

S. W. COR. SECOND and WASHINGTON.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits,

Loans made on real or personal security.

Acts as trustee for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

Savings Bank.

THE NORTHWEST LOAN & TRUST CO.

No. 50 First St., Portland, Or.

Capital : : : : : : : $150,000

(Open Wednesday & Saturday Evenings)

Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

Loans made on Real Estate.

GEO. B. MARKLE, President.

Commercial National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

General Banking Business Transacted.

President	D. P. THOMPSON
Vice President	R. M. WADE
Cashier	R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier	H. C. WORTMAN

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.

Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

Collections receive prompt attention.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

Paid Up Capital	$2,425,000
Reserve	500,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.

A General Banking and Exchange business transacted; Loans made; Bills discounted; Commercial Credits granted; Deposits received on current account subject to check. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

GEO. GOOD, Acting Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on time deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong.

The Oregon National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - - $200,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.

EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on San Francisco, New York, Chicago and principal points in the Northwest.

DRAFTS drawn on China, Japan and Europe.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT	President
GEO. B. MARKLE, JR.	Vice-President
D. F. SHERMAN	Cashier

Merchants National Bank,

PORTLAND - OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

President	JAMES STEEL
Vice-President	J. LOEWENBERG
Cashier	J. A. MACRUM

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and all the principal cities of Europe; also on Hong Kong.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

The Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank.

51 First Street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits:

THREE MONTHS	4	per cent.
SIX MONTHS	5	per cent.
NINE MONTHS	5½	per cent.
ONE YEAR	6	per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES: $7,597,721 IN 11 YEARS.

Correspondence is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

First National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

President	HENRY FAILING
Vice-President	H. W. CORBETT
Cashier	G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier	H. J. CORBETT

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.

Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

London and San Francisco Bank,

LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve, - - - $2,375,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad Street, London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First street.

W. MACINTOSH, Manager.

The Portland National Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Accounts Kept, subject to check.

Sells Exchange on San Francisco and New York.

Makes Collections on favorable terms.

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID	President
WM. LOWE	Acting Cashier

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC., FREE from Mercury; containing only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco.

KID and all urinary troubles easily, quickly and safely cured by DOCUTA Capsules. Several cases cured in seven days. Sold $1 50 per box, all druggists, or by mail. Docuta M'f'g Co., 112 White street, N. Y. Full Directions.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY!
NO CHANGE OF CARS

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO

And all points East, via

St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.

Is the only line running

Passenger Trains,
Second-Class Sleepers (free of charge),
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),

From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 8:00 A. M. and 8:40 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St Paul at 6:05 P. M.

Pacific Division.—Trains leave Front and G street daily at 11.55 A. M. and 8:40 P. M.; arrive at New Tacoma at 7.10 P. M. and 4 20 A. M. connecting with Company's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

Depot, corner First and G Streets.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

Via Southern Pacific Company's Lines.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Time between Portland and San Francisco 39 hours
California Express Trains run Daily between

PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	San Francisco	7:45 A. M.
San Francisco	7:00 P. M.	Portland	10:45 A. M.

Local Passenger (daily, except Sunday.)

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	Eugene	2:40 P. M.
Eugene	9:00 A. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

for accommodation of second-class passengers attached to express trains.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

Portland and Corvallis—Mail Train.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	7.30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:20 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9.00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's office, corner Pine and Second streets.

Through tickets for all points in California and the East can be procured at city office, No. 134, corner First and Alder streets. Depot office, corner F and Front streets, Portland, Oregon.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agent.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Two trains daily leaving Bridge Depot at 8:00 A. M. and 8:45 P. M. The 8:00 A. M. train runs through to Walla Walla, connecting at Wallula Junction with the Northern Pacific train for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 8:45 P. M. train runs through to Farmington, via Pendleton and Walla Walla, and to Union, La Grande, Baker City, connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping cars on all through trains. West bound trains arrive at 7:00 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland, Leaving at 12 Midnight.		From San Francisco, Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.	
State	Dec. 2, 14, 26	Columbia	Dec. 1, 13, 25
Columbia	Dec. 6, 18, 31	Oregon	Dec. 5, 17, 29
Oregon	Dec. 10, 22	State	Dec. 9, 21
Elder	4		

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamers Mountain Queen and S. G. Reed leave Ash street dock every day at 11:30 P. M. U. S. mail steamer leaves Ash street daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A. M., except Sundays.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and North Pacific between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Tacoma at 7:30 P. M.; leave Victoria at 11:00 A. M.

Snake River Points.—The 8:45 P. M. on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with Snake river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

Ticket office, First and Oak streets.

A. L. MAXWELL,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

—AND—

Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.

225 Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.

First-class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette valley to and from San Francisco.

Time Schedule (except Sundays):

Leave Albany 1:30 P. M.	Leave Yaquina 6.45 A. M.
Leave Corvallis 1:40 P. M.	Leave Corvallis 10:35 A. M.
Arrive Yaquina 5:30 P. M.	Arrive Albany 11 10 A. M.

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Co's. Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

Sailing Dates.

Steamers.	From San Fran.	From Yaquina.
Santa Maria	Tuesday, Dec. 18	Sunday Dec. 23
Willamette Valy	Friday Dec. 21	Thursday, Dec. 27

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley Points can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina Route at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

River Division—South Bound

Leaves Portland Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6 A. M.; arrives at Salem same days 4.15 P. M.

Leaves Salem Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrives at Corvallis same days at 3.30 P. M.

North Bound:

Leaves Corvallis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrives at Salem same days at 3 P. M.

Leaves Salem Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrives at Portland same days at 3.30 P. M.

Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information, apply to Messrs. HULMAN & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front street, Portland, Oregon, or to C. C. HOGUE, Acting Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Oregon.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 304 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE

TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

The Pacific and Atlantic.

Its passenger equipments the finest in the world, consisting of luxurious sleeping cars, having drawing, smoking and bath rooms, comfortable and clean colonist cars, with free sleeping berths for holders of second-class tickets, and the most modern style of day coaches.

Its dining cars and hotels provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates.

The variety and grandeur of scenery along its line is unequaled, and in the details of track, train service, etc., nothing is omitted that can add to the safety and comfort of its patrons.

All in all, it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel, whether for business or pleasure, between Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points, and Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, and all Eastern cities.

Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at the lowest rates.

For detailed information, apply to the following agents of the company:

C. G. McCORD, 8 Washington st., Portland, Or.
E. W. McGINNESS, Seattle, W. T.
E. R. ELLIS, Tacoma, W. T.
D. E. BROWN, District Frt. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

STURGEON AND CAVIAR.

Some of the Practical Uses to Which the Former Are Put.

Columbia River to Become the Chief Source of Supply of These Fish—Preparing Them for Shipment East—Roe—Etc.

> I heard thee speak me a speech once—but it was never acted; or, if it was, not above once; for the play I remember pleased not the million; 'twas caviar to the general—
> —*Hamlet.*

The sturgeon, which Hiawatha styled the the king of fishes, probably because he was only a fresh water sailor, and had never seen a shark or a whale, has always been looked upon with contempt here, and kicked about the decks of steamboats and served up as "sea bass," and "cutlet of sole with sauce Tartare," in cheap boarding houses.

This fish, notwithstanding that it cannot be truthfully called delicious, has been more highly esteemed in other lands and in other parts of this country. In New York it was long known as Albany beef, and was largely consumed. A sort of legend existed that in its body the sturgeon combined three sorts of meat, fish, flesh and fowl, but no one ever seemed to know where the flesh and fowl portions were located.

In Russia the sturgeon has long been considered a fine food fish, probably because its rivers, unlike the Columbia, were not stocked with salmon.

Since the rivers East and the great lakes have been nearly depleted of sturgeon, the people of that section have been looking to the Columbia as a source of supply, and there are now three different firms engaged in catching and preparing for shipment to the East the despised Columbia river sturgeon. One is located at Columbia City, another at Rainier, and the other has a packing house at the north end of this city, where the sturgeon are frozen for shipment.

Each of these firms has a number of men employed and their daily catch, when the weather is favorable, amounts to from five to seven tons. The fish is sent to New York and other Eastern cities, where it is lightly salted and smoked, and when freshly prepared finds ready sale among the working classes, with whom it takes the place of more expensive fish, and a large amount, many tons per day is consumed.

In Russia caviar, which is considered there a delicacy, is largely manufactured from the eggs of the sturgeon. This alleged delicacy is imported into this country to some extent and can usually be found at all first-class restaurants.

It is manufactured to a small extent in this country, but is not deemed a delicacy by the general public. Whether the persons now engaged in shipping Columbia river sturgeon East manufacture any of the article is not known. It has a peculiar taste and smell. An idea of the latter may be formed from the fact that a gentleman invited to partake of caviar for the first time was so surprised and disgusted when the delicacy was served, spread on slices of bread and butter, and garnished with minced onions, that he seized his nose between his thumb and finger and excitedly asked his friend what it was that smelled so bad, and after venturing the suggestion that there was some dead thing in the room, seized his hat and rushed frantically from the house.

The Russians in making the kind of caviar usually exported, clean the sturgeon eggs in water to remove the outer covering after which they are then left in strong brine for about three-quarters of an hour. They are then drained in sieves placed on a kind of large inclined trench, which lets off the water into a basin. As regards caviar *compact*, the method of preparation is almost the same. After having separated the eggs from the skin and the veins, the piles of eggs are salted in the troughs, and are left about three-quarters of an hour in the brine; and while there they are kneaded in order to soften them after which, instead of bein gallowed to drain off at leisure, they are twisted in cloth bags. Thus prepared, the caviar is heaped lightly in small wooden barrels, and is ready for delivery.

Other substances are also extracted from the sturgeon in which a large trade is carried on. In addition to the eggs, another important product, from an industrial point of view, is the swimming bladder, situated above the dorsal spine of the sturgeon. These organs, plunged in water and separated from their external skin, cut lengthways, covered with cloth, softened by the action of the hands, made up into tablets or small rolls, constitute almost the whole of the isinglass which is consumed in Europe, and which is known under the name of ichthyocolle. Mixed with glue, this product is of great adhesive power, and is used for uniting broken glass and porcelain. The fat of sturgeons, when it is fresh, is used as a substitute for oil and butter, and is largely consumed by the inhabitants of the southern districts of Russia, while the skin is used as leather; and in some cases the skin of the young fish, when it is thoroughly cleaned and well dried, is a substitute for window glass in parts of Russia and of Tartary.

INTERRED IN A HURRY.

How a Heathen Funeral Was Conducted on a Christmas Holiday.

The funeral of Mock Yick, a somewhat well known resident of the Chinese quarter, who was at one time wealthy, but whose riches took wings, occurred from his late residence, on Alder street yesterday. The usual ceremonies were held on the street in front of that place yesterday, the band of discordant sounds, the muslin tabernacle, white robed mourners and display of roast pigs, rice, cakes and the burning of incense hardly attracting a passing glance from old citizens, to whom all this is familiar; but the whole was observed with much interest by strangers attracted by the crowd and music. The conclusion of these ceremonies seemed to end all ceremony in regard to the funeral. The procession crossed the Morrison street bridge, and as soon as beyond the draw went at a trot.

A reporter by invitation took a seat on the hack beside the driver, and went out to the cemetery. After reaching the east side a rapid gait was taken up, and a swinging trot soon took the cortege to the cemetery. No time was wasted. The hearse backed up near the grave, the joss sticks, various kinds of paper to represent food and clothing hastily bundled out of the express wagon and the clothing, books, bedding, furniture, etc., of the deceased were hastily thrown from another express, but before they could be set fire to or the cold baked funeral meats spread out the coffin had been hastily lowered and the clods of earth were rattling down upon it.

There was no time to be wasted. One Chinaman made a few genuflexions at the head of the grave, another threw a bucket of rice, cups of gin and other articles into the grave, and another went round distributing the usual luck money wrapped in paper. Most of the hackmen secured one or more of these coins and when it was found that on this occasion they were only nickels, some uncomplimentary remarks were made concerning the "picayuneishness" of the friends of the departed. Then a rush was made for the hacks and in about forty-five minutes from the time of crossing the bridge the procession was back to it again.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

It Will Build to Colville During the Coming Year.

The Colville *Miner* publishes the following: Authoritative statements reach us of a move which is of great importance to this valley and its people, and but a few months will elapse until we shall have more direct and cheaper transportation to a point quite near us. Sometime ago the Ainsworth company secured a grant of land from the government upon which to build a railroad from the Kootenai mining camp to the Columbia near the mouth of the Kootenai river, meaning to run boats from that point up the river to Revelstoke, a town on the Canadian Pacific railroad. This company made no sign of keeping their contract and so forfeited their grant, which the Canadian Pacific has now secured and will at once proceed to construct the road and open a route of transportation by the same method as the Ainsworth company. Two steamers, we understand, will make regular trips from Revelstoke to the mouth of the Kootenai, a distance of about 174 miles. This leaves a gap of about 24 miles to be filled by a railroad. The contract for the ties has already been let and active operations on the roadbed will be commenced as soon as the warm breath of the mild Chinook has carried away the winter's snow.

The road will be completed and put in operation during the early summer. The steamers on British Columbia waters are allowed to deliver goods at the first port of entry this side of the line, and that port is Little Dalles. Thus our merchants can procure goods from Eastern wholesale houses and have them delivered at a point within a day's drive of this city by this means of transportation, while by the old way they are delivered at Spokane Falls, from which point it takes eight days for a teamster to make the round trip of about 100 miles. By looking at the matter closely we find it costs, on ordinary freight, from $95 to $120 per ton to lay it down at our merchants' doors, while by the Canadian Pacific and its steamers to Little Dalles it will cost from $45 to $55, making a clear saving of $50 per ton on the one item of freight. This will reduce very noticeably the retail price of every line of merchandise. Our farmers can then dispose of all surplus product at good figures, which will induce them to put forth every effort to subdue and cultivate all their farming land and give them an opportunity to make good homes and lay aside something for their families to fight over.

A GENUINE CHRISTMAS BOUQUET.

Gathered in the Open Gardens—A Second Crop of Red June Apples.

It is the merry month of June,
The rose is budding fair;
But she shall bloom 'mid winters' snow,
Ere I'll return again.
—*Old Bard.*

A handsome bouquet of roses, carnations and pansies, gathered in the open air at Salem yesterday, was left at THE OREGONIAN office last evening by Mr. D. D. Prettyman. The roses are from the garden of Mr. J. C. Thompson and the pansies and carnations from Mrs. Allen Rhodes's garden. There are still many roses in the gardens here, and in sheltered places marigolds, mignonette, pansies, chrysanthemums and a few other late flowers can be seen. Mr. Prettyman also left at this office a number of apples of the red June variety, which are of the second crop grown on a tree in Capt. L. E. Pratt's garden at Salem. They are of the usual size and as handsomely colored as if they had ripened in June instead of December. The flowers and fruit speak louder than words of the mildness of our climate and would make the best kind of immigration agents if exhibited in any of the other states in this latitude.

The residents of those states, however, find it very difficult to realize that "there is a happy land, far, far away," in Oregon, where flowers bloom at Christmas, and where the fields are green instead of being covered with snow. If they did realize this, many of them would flee from the bitter, blighting blizzard to that better land. A man's tastes are formed by the way in which he has been brought up, and as the Eskimo sticks to his snow hut and Christmas dinner of frozen walrus and whale's blubber, so the New Englander sticks to his stony hillsides and snow-covered fields, and will not realize that on the Pacific slope there are cloudless skies and green fields and roses blooming at the merry, merry Christmas tide.

EIGHTY LITTLE HEARTS MADE GLAD.

How Christmas Was Passed at The Home—A Bountiful Dinner—The Children Very Happy.

The children at The Home had one of the most elaborate Christmas celebrations in the history of the institution. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning two large Christmas trees in a large room on the second floor of the building, were unloaded of their gifts, and the hearts of the little ones were gladdened as they each received a present.

A large dinner was spread in the dining room and as the bell called them to partake of the repast eighty little ones responded to the summons and seated themselves about the long tables. The bounteous spread which was furnished by Mr. Wadhams was a regulation Christmas dinner, and the children did it full justice.

In the afternoon Mrs. Woods was obliged to give the children possession of the entire building. Every child was engaged in making a noise of some kind. The little girls chatted and talked about their dolls and the boys blew trumpets and tin horns. Every room resounded with the clatter and din of juvenile shouts and discordant notes of the wind instruments; but, withal, the children enjoyed themselves hugely. Besides the big dinner and numerous toys, the children were sent about 300 pounds of candies and other sweetmeats. The day was very pleasantly and happily spent.

THE STEAMER R. R. THOMPSON.

Repairs Now in Course of Progress—Renovation of Her Machinery.

The repairs on the steamer R. R. Thompson, which has been lying for some time at the Willamette Ship Building Company's yard, have been taken in hand by the O. R. & N. Co., and will be pushed forward with all rapidity. Some thirty or more ship carpenters are to be employed on the work under the direction of Mr. Peter Carstein, foreman in charge.

The machinery is to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired, having been already taken to pieces. The old flues have been taken out of the boiler, and will be replaced by new ones, and the boiler completely renovated throughout. The vessel will be provided with new shafts, and a new deck will be built forward. A new stern will, also, be built.

The hold has been thoroughly cleaned out. The vessel is to be painted both within and without, and, when completed, will present the appearance of a new boat. The repairs will not be completed much before the first of April.

THE DRILLS DISAPPEARED.

A Singular Cave Discovered Under a City Street in Spokane Falls.

Spokane Falls Review.

In drilling holes for blasting the rock on the Mallon street grade yesterday several of the drills suddenly dropped through the holes. The curiosity that was aroused was not satisfied until later in the day, when a blast disclosed a large cave in the center of the mound of rock. The cave is circular in form, about twenty-five feet in diameter and has an arched roof ten feet high in the center.

The surface of the interior of the cave is a dull rusty color and has the appearance of having been full of water at some past age. It is a queer freak of nature and is quite a curiosity to the people in that vicinity.

ENTERPRISE AT SPOKANE FALLS.

Electricity Instead of Steam To Be Used in Running the Presses of the "Review."

Tuesday morning the motive power for the Spokane Falls *Review* presses was furnished by a 3-horse power Eickemeyer electric dynamo. This machine is encased in a cast iron box about fourteen inches square, and with belt pulley does not occupy a space larger than an ordinary grip sack. The boiler and engine formerly in use has been relegated to "innocuous desuetude." The *Review* will now be run off with lightning speed—necessary to keep up with the times and the large increase in circulation.

PERSONAL.

Dr. D. H. Rand left to-day to spend New Year's with his parents in Oakland, Cal.

NEW SAVINGS BANK.

The Savings Bank of the Portland Trust Company of Oregon is conducted upon a safe and conservative basis. It is kept open during the usual banking hours of each business day, and also on Saturday nights from 6 to 8 o'clock. Clerks, mechanics, saleswomen and all others are invited to call and learn rates of interest and other particulars. Office, 60 Third street.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. F. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Skidmore & Co., druggists.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points East. The only dining-car route from Portland. Office No. 2 Washington street.

CHRISTMAS CARDS at greatly reduced prices. See Dekum's window, 40 Washington street.

THE HATCHING OF SALMON.

What the Fish Commissioners Say About the Clackamas Hatchery.

Output of the Young "Fry"—Looking For a Location—Expenses Incurred—Smelt, Sturgeon and Trout—Passageway Recommended.

Copious extracts were published in yesterday's OREGONIAN from the second annual report of the Oregon fish commissioners. A number of other interesting points were also embodied in the report of the commissioners which were omitted in the extracts. Considerable space is devoted to the subject of spawning salmon, and the methods and processes of hatching.

THE CLACKAMAS HATCHERY.

Under this caption, the commissioners say: At the close of our last report, or on December 1, 1887, we had in the hatching house about 1,350,000 eggs, and 100,000 young fry. Soon after this we began to turn them out, and continued to do so until the 10th of January, when the extremely cold weather came on and reduced the temperature of the water to so low a degree that all development of the eggs and growth of the young fry was arrested for a period of three weeks or more, and it was only by careful attention and hard work that we managed to keep them from freezing up and so losing them entirely. When the weather moderated and the water began to grow warm again, the eggs and young fry advanced rapidly, and we were pleased to find that the greatest loss we had sustained was in time. About the 1st of March we turned out the last of the young fish, and soon after began making preparations for the next season's work.

BUILDING A RACK.

The first and most important thing to be done was to build a rack across the river to prevent the large fish from going up, thus enabling us to catch a greater supply of good fish from which to procure the eggs for the hatchery. We succeeded in having the rack finished about March 20, and found that there were salmon already in the river. From this time they increased very rapidly, and in a few weeks could be seen in great quantities below the rack, and before July 1 the whole river for nearly a mile below the rack appeared to be alive with salmon. The fact of there being here so early in the season must banish all doubts from the minds of the most skeptical as to their being the genuine Chinook salmon, despite the very severe remarks made to the contrary during the season of 1887.

TURNED OVER TO THE U. S.

In accordance with letters received from Prof. Livingstone Stone and Senator Dolph, copies of which were attached to our last report, we began early in the summer of 1888 to make arrangements with Prof. Stone, general superintendent of the Pacific coast division, to turn the Clackamas station over to the United States commission of fish and fisheries. These arrangements were concluded and the place formally turned over on the 1st of July. We believed this to be for the best interest of the state for two reasons—

First—The amount appropriated in 1887 was not sufficient to establish and maintain the hatchery and pay the salaries of the commission for two years.

Second—We were assured by the United States commission that if they took charge of the place it was sure to be kept up from year to year, while the state legislature might at any time refuse to appropriate money for this purpose.

To make sure that none of the eggs taken at this hatchery would be sent out of the state, we made an agreement with Prof. Stone that the state commission should take charge of the hatchery in November of each year (as long as the state would appropriate money to defray the expenses) and finish hatching the eggs and distributing the fish. To obtain funds to do this we circulated a subscription, as in 1887, among the packers on the Columbia river, and succeeded in raising about $1500, without which we would have been unable to carry on the place successfully.

THE OUTPUT.

There are now in the hatching house about 4,000,000 eggs and young fry, and about 1,000,000 young fish have been turned out. We are hoping, if we have no drawbacks, such as too cold weather, etc., to have the whole of this season's fish in the river by the 1st of February.

Thus the output from this one station for the two years will be over 6,000,000 young salmon, at a cost to the state of $10,000, or one-sixth of 1 cent each, and every one of these fish that succeeds in running the gauntlet of its enemies and returns to our river is worth $1, which ought to be considered fair interest on the investment. We hope this will induce our legislators to give this matter due and careful consideration, and make such liberal appropriations as will enable our successors in office to obtain as good, and we hope far better results.

LOOKING FOR A HATCHERY SITE.

The commissioners say: We have spent considerable time and a good part of our salaries, during the past summer, in examining the different tributaries of the Columbia to ascertain if a suitable location could be found for a hatchery, and we regret to say that the result has been very unsatisfactory. While there are several streams on which some salmon eggs could be taken, we have found none that will hold any comparison with the Clackamas, and we doubt if there is another stream in the state tributary to the Columbia where one-tenth as many eggs can be taken as have been obtained at this station.

The Deschutes was said to be a good stream for a hatchery, but on investigation we found it would be necessary to go about 100 miles above The Dalles, which is the nearest shipping point, and hauling freight and supplies that distance would be too expensive; besides, the supply of good salmon is very limited. The Indians on the Warm Spring reservation, through which this river runs, come over the mountains to the head waters of the Clackamas every season for their winter supply of salmon.

The John Day is quite a large stream, and in former years a large number of salmon ascended it, but within the last few years considerable mining has been done on its headwaters, and this keeps the river muddy, and the salmon have left it.

After carefully considering the above facts and conditions we have come to the conclusion that the best thing to be done under the existing circumstances is to prepare a bill to be introduced in and passed by the legislature of Idaho asking that body to cede jurisdiction to the state of Oregon to hold property within the borders of Idaho. And in connection with this the legislature of Oregon would need to pass a bill allowing the state fish commission to secure a location in the territory and erect a hatchery thereon.

ONE LOCATION RECOMMENDED.

This proposition may seem out of place at first, but when you consider it for a moment you will see that the loss to the state will be very small, in fact not a loss, as the property and improvements thereon will always be worth their first cost, and the proceeds will go toward increasing the supply of salmon, the greater part of which are taken in Oregon. If this arrangement can be carried out we would recommend that a location be secured near Salmon falls, on the Snake river, as great numbers of the finest Chinook salmon go up there annually to spawn.

We might have mentioned the Bruneau river as a good location, but since we were up in that section we have been informed that the settlers have taken nearly all the water from this small stream for irrigating purposes.

EXPENSES INCURRED.

From the time the commission was organized to the 15th of November, 1888, the following expenses have been paid as shown by receipts in our hands. You will notice in our report of 1887 we made but two accounts. Under the head of "hatchery expenses" we included labor, legal, mess-house, and salary accounts. In this report we segregate these accounts, giving each a place:

For what expended.	Amount.
Building account, including repairs on buildings, construction of dam, flume and racks	$2442 82
Hatchery	437 08
Labor	1601 02
Legal services	90 00
Mess house	817 64
Salaries	4223 67
Total	$9612 62

Estimate of expenses from November 15, 1888 to February 28, 1889:

	Amount.
Labor	$ 850 00
Mess house	25 00
Salaries	766 33
Total	$1641 33

The above does not include the expenses of enforcing the law, they having been paid from the fund received from the packers.

TO BE REIMBURSED.

In connection with the above, we will say that if the state cedes jurisdiction of the Clackamas station to the United States, the state will be reimbursed for the amount expended in permanent improvements, such as repairs on buildings, construction of dam and flume, and rack for the season of 1888; also all labor, materials, etc., during the quarter ending June 30, 1888, which will amount in all to about $5000.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF FISH.

Thus far we have confined ourselves strictly to the different varieties of salmon, but we have other kinds of good food fish in our waters that have as yet received little or no attention; but with the development of our country and the consequent increase in its population, these varieties will become important.

We will call attention first to the shad, which are becoming more plentiful each year in the Columbia river. They are the offspring of the fish planted in San Francisco bay several years ago by the United States fish commission. They are an excellent good fish, and we would recommend that the small ones receive the same protection as salmon, and a few hundred thousand of these fish be procured and planted in the streams most suitable for them.

SMELT.

These fish come into the Columbia river in vast numbers in February. Their stay is short, as they are all gone by the end of March. Thousands of pounds of them are sold daily in our markets during their stay, making a cheap and wholesome food.

STURGEON.

This fish can be found in our markets almost any day in the year, and for the past two seasons parties have come from the East and established stations on the Columbia river, purchasing all of these fish that they could obtain, and have shipped millions of pounds to Eastern markets.

While these last three varieties may seem of little consequence when compared with our salmon, yet they give lucrative employment to some of our fishermen and supply our markets with a variety of food, and before the present generation passes away our legislators will be enacting laws for their protection, as they are now for salmon.

SALMON AND BROOK TROUT.

Salmon and brook trout. We have an abundance of these in our streams, in fact far too many for the good of the salmon ova and young fry, and it would be well for these if they were exterminated; but as the taking of them affords fine sport to many of our people who live in towns and cities, and can only take an occasional day of recreation in the country, all we have to say is, "Catch them out as fast as you can, boys."

PASSAGE-WAY FOR SALMON.

By request we examined the falls at Oregon City in regard to the construction of a passage-way for salmon and other fish, and we are of the opinion that a fishway can be made, at a small expenditure of money, by blasting a narrow channel, with pools for the fish to rest in, along the east side of the island. This would be of great advantage to the fishing industry of the state by materially increasing the spawning grounds and furnishing the people of the Willamette valley with a better supply of fish.

In conclusion we will say that during our term of office we have visited all the salmon streams on our coast but two, the Nehalem and Nestucca, and have gained all the information possible to obtain from the fishermen and inhabitants along these rivers, and we have endeavored to impart the same to you in a general way in this report.

TWO OR THREE QUESTIONS.

PORTLAND, Dec. 24, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN in noticing editorially the demand of Rev. Wm. Travis of Lafayette, for "the return of the open bible" to the public schools very properly contends that if "the perpetuation of the open bible in the public schools is to be insisted upon, then there must be two open bibles, the Protestant and the Catholic." In its issue of the 13th inst., however, THE OREGONIAN assumes that "Christian ethics" might properly be taught in the public schools without a violation of the non-sectarian rule. We quote:

> Christian ethics as recognized by American law, exclude sectarianism and supernaturalism, and would fairly limit the scope of moral instruction for schools as separated from religious denominational instruction. To this extent of elementary moral instruction, based on the teachings of Christ, and unmixed with sectarian religion, our schools are not, or, at least, never need be "Godless."

Would not the inculcation of Christian ethics in the public schools with or without the bible be even more than Rev. Mr. Travis asks for? I take it for granted, of course, that the demand of those who think like Mr. Travis would be satisfied by the reading of the bible without note or comment, but does not contemplate the expounding of its teachings doctrinal or moral.

In order to make itself clear, will THE OREGONIAN please explain also. (1.) What is the code of Christian ethics "recognized by American law?" (2.) What constitutes the course of "elementary moral instruction based on the teachings of Christ" which it would precribe for the public schools; (3) and who would be the proper judges as to whether the ethical or moral instruction here commended would or would not be sectarian.

CATHOLIC.

IT IS A MATTER OF ORDINARY PRUDENCE to break up a cold at once by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old curative for sore lungs and throats, and a sure remedy for coughs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

ASTORIA, Dec. 25.—Br bk Doxford crossed out 9 A. M. Stmr Signal left up at 1 P. M. 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind east; bar smooth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 25.—Arrived—Schr Coquille, Coquille river; schr Protection, coastwise; str Walla Walla, Puget sound; str Oregon, Columbia river; bk Arcturus, Port Hadlock; ship Yosemite, Tacoma, schr Parkersburg, Coquille river; schr Lizzie Prien, Coos bay; str Wilmington, Port Townsend; schr C. H. Merchant, Coos bay; schr Chas. Hansen, Gray's harbor; str Michigan, Columbia river. Sailed—Br Jas. Cheston, Puget sound; bk Geo. S. Homer, New Bedford.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent's hospital tender their most sincere thanks to W. S. Ladd, Esq., for his liberal donation in favor of the sick poor of the institution. May God reward the charity of this noble-hearted gentleman a hundred fold is the earnest prayer that will be offered in his behalf, and in behalf of all those who have so generously contributed for the poor.

THE SISTERS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

For quick raising, the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all other leavening agents. It is absolutely pure and wholesome and of the highest leavening power. It is always uniform in strength and quality and never fails to make light, sweet, most palatable and nutritive food. Bread, biscuits, muffins, cake, etc., raised with Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot without distressing results to the most delicate digestive organs. It will keep in any climate without deterioration.

Prof. H. A. Mott, U. S. Government Chemist, after examining officially the principal baking powders of the country, reported:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

"Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D.,"
U. S. Government Chemist.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

For the cure of all DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, COMPLAINTS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, PAINS IN THE BACK, DRAGGING FEELINGS, &c.; INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, PILES, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

DYSPEPSIA.

RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They tone up the internal secretions to healthy action, restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of DYSPEPSIA disappear, and with them the liability to contract diseases.

PERFECT DIGESTION

Will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS will be avoided and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste and decay of the body.

Price 25 Cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

With RADWAY'S READY RELIEF there is NO BETTER REMEDY for FEVER and AGUE.

PHYSICIANS CONSENT
To Use a Good Thing for the Cure of Kidney Complaints.—Worth Trying.

Miss Emeline C. Hanna, missionary for 1st Baptist church, Troy, N. Y., says—I am only too glad to add my testimony to the great value of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. It has permanently cured me of

KIDNEY TROUBLES,

Catarrh of the Bladder, also of Constipation. I would state that I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy with the full consent of my physician.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, is a sovereign remedy for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaint, and all the ills peculiar to women. It drives the poison from the blood, and restores the patient to the bloom of health.

FAVORITE REMEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.

Price One Dollar. Sold by all Druggists.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland, Or., Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PARK THEATER.

Immense Success of the Favorite

KATIE PUTNAM

AND HER OWN

SUPERB COMEDY CO.

To-Night, Wednesday, Last Night of

DAD'S GIRL.

Thursday .... ERMA THE ELF

Seats can be secured at Hoyt Bros.' (late Prentice's) and M. B. Gunst & Co.'s.

[illegible]

The Great Battle Painting!

ADMISSION, 50c; Children, 25c.

This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street between Ash and Pine.

Cort's Standard Theater
ALL ARE HERE.
The Prismatic Fountain!
The Reigning Attraction.
Hosts—of New Novelties—Hosts

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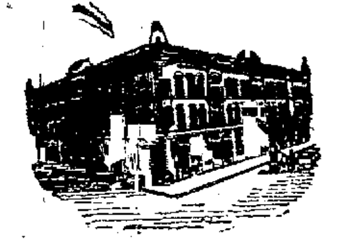
EDWARD KOHN, Manager.



The Finest, Most Commodious and Best Furnished Hotel west of Chicago.
Large and well lighted Sample Rooms.
Corner First and Post Sts., opposite N. P. R. R. Depot, Spokane Falls, W. T.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

If You Have Defective Eyes and Value Them, go to

REED & MALCOLM

For your Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. It is the only establishment in the Northwest where they are measured on thorough scientific principles. Lenses ground, if necessary, to correct each particular case. No visual defect where glasses are required too complicated for us. We guarantee our fitting to be absolutely perfect. Our new optometer, an instrument to measure the strength of the eye, is the most complete, the best that science has produced, and is the only one ever invented that will give the exact amount of imperfection in one's sight.

REED & MALCOLM,
Scientific Opticians,
74 Morrison street, Portland, Or

LOTS FOR SALE in Goldsmith's Addition, cheap. One-fifth cash, balance on time; low rate of interest. Nicest location in town. B. & S. GOLDSMITH, Agents, Room 8, Abington.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

New Year Presents.

We are prepared to show a beautiful line of goods suitable for

New Year's [illegible]

We thank our friends for their generous patronage and wish to all

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
189–191 First St., bet. Yamhill and Taylor.

CAPS. Men's Scotch Caps 25 CENTS.

Seal Plush Caps

SCOTCH.

	MEN'S	BOYS'
	$1.25.	50 CENTS.

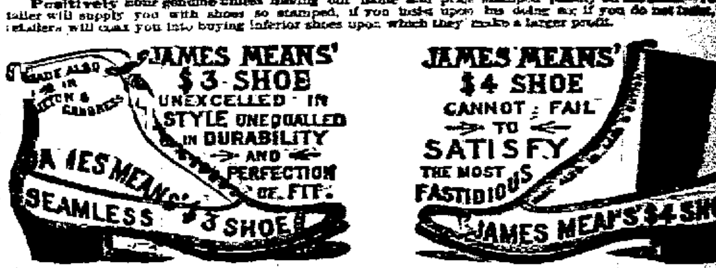
SEAL PLUSH. J. SELLING & CO.,
Corner First and Taylor Sts.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS!

OUR LATEST IMPROVEMENTS!

"Competition is the Life of Trade," and if you have not seen our latest improved goods you cannot imagine how lively trade is, or how hard our competitors have to work to keep within sight of us. Ask your retailers for the James Means $3 Shoe, or the James Means $4 Shoe, according to your needs.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with shoes so stamped, if you insist upon his doing so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior shoes upon which they make a larger profit.



JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE
UNEXCELLED IN STYLE UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY AND PERFECTION OF FIT.
MADE ALSO IN KITCHEN & CONGRESS
JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE
SEAMLESS
JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE
CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY THE MOST FASTIDIOUS
JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE

Such has been the recent progress in our branch of industry that we are now able to affirm that the James Means $4 Shoe is in every respect equal to the shoes which only a few years ago were retailed at eight or ten dollars. If you will try on a pair you will be convinced that we do not exaggerate. Ours are the original $3 and $4 Shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

One of our traveling salesmen who recently visited the shoe retailers of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain Region writes from there as follows:

"I am more than satisfied with the results of my trip. I have thus far succeeded in placing our full lines in the hands of 'A No. 1' dealers in every point I have visited." He goes on to say, "This is a splendid region for us to sell shoes in, because most of the retailers are charging their customers at retail about double the prices which the shoes have cost at wholesale. The consequence is that the people who wear shoes are paying six or seven dollars a pair for shoes which are not worth as much as our JAMES MEANS' $3 and $4 SHOES. Our shoes with their very low retail prices stamped on the soles of every pair are breaking down the high prices which have hitherto ruled in the retail markets here, and when a retailer puts a full line of our goods in his stock they at once begin to go off like hot cakes, so great is the demand for them."

Now, kind reader, just stop and consider what the above signifies so far as you are concerned. It assures you that if you keep on buying shoes bearing no manufacturer's name or fixed retail price stamped on the soles, you cannot tell what you are getting and your retailer is probably making you pay double what your shoes have cost him. Now, can you afford to do this while we are protecting you by stamping our name and the fixed retail price upon the soles of our shoes before they leave our factory so that you cannot be made to pay more for your shoes than they are worth?

Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 LINCOLN STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Full lines of the above Shoes are for sale by
JOHN BRADY, 227 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND.
—ALSO AT—
THE RED FRONT, 29 AND 31, NORTH FIRST STREET, PORTLAND.
On and after February 1, 1889, a full line will also be for sale by
FROTZMAN & DeFRANCE, Cor. THIRD AND ALDER STREETS, PORTLAND.

☞ No other dealers are authorized to sell our goods in Portland, the above having the sole control.

BELLINGHAM BAY!

EDWARD F. G. CARLYON,

Real Estate Agent.

For reliable information as to property in Whatcom, Sehome, Bellingham and Fairhaven, apply to the above. Correspondence promptly answered.

Office: Elk Street, Sehome, W. T.

SUNNYSIDE!

No tiresome hills, discouraging stumps or gravel beds to overcome; but, on the contrary, beautiful grounds ready for buildings. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that no suburb about Portland has so many bona fide purchasers, and so many cottages now being erected or under contract. New coaches on the motor line will be running within a week. Mr. Joseph Holder can be found at the store and will show the grounds and give information. No lots secured until deposit is made with

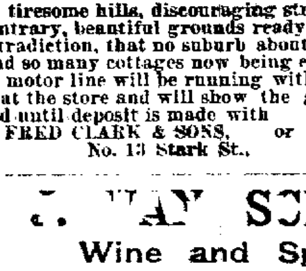
J. FRED CLARK & SONS, No. 13 Stark St., or TELFER, STEARNS & CO., No. 7 Stark St.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

No. 63 Front St. - - - - - - - Portland, Oregon

Cyrus Noble Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!
Manhattan Club Bourbon!
Ex Ship BENJAMIN SEWELL from New York.



BUY THE FAMOUS
Warner's Coraline
WILL NEVER BREAK
GUARANTEED TO OUTWEAR ANY CUSTOM-MADE CORSET
FOR SALE BY LEADING RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

ESPARCET SEED.

I will furnish seed, imported fresh from Germany, of this season's growth, at the following reasonable rates:

Per 1000 pounds	$250 00
Per 100 pounds	30 00
Per 20 pounds	7 50
By mail, post free, per pound	50

All orders must be accompanied by cash to amount ordered. Address ALBERT DAVIS, Cholame, San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.

WEATHERSTRIPS TO KEEP OUT the cold winds. GORDON, Builder, 188 Third, near Taylor.

J. KRAEMER,
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
MONEYBROKER
43 First Street,

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING AS CHOICE investments. For—

$55,000—Fine piece of property, 100x100, Front street.

$45,000—100x95, Second street.

$25,000—75x95, choice cor. impr. property on Second street; can be made to yield $3000 per year.

$15,000—50x100, on Second street, in the heart of the city.

$16,000—A fine ¼ block in Couch, partly improved.

$3700—For a corner lot, 50x100, bringing now $400 rent per year; also lots of other property in East Portland, Albina, and little tracts in the surroundings.

CORNS AND BUNIONS skillfully treated by DR. A. S. BERNSTEIN, Room 18, 126 First street, corner of Morrison. Consultation free.